Cambria Freeman.

A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

OLUME VIII. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1874. NUMBER 39.

REAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
—TO—
ASH BUYERS
—AT THE—
ensburg House-Furnishing STORE.

gned respectfully informs the of Ebensburg and the public generhe has made a GREAT REDUCTION ICES TO CASH BUYERS on all goods in consisting of

WING and REAPING MACHINES
AND OTHER FARMING IMPLEMENTS;
ING, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES

most popular designs and of all styles, prices and qualities:

WARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!
of my own manufacture:

ARDWARE, ALL KIND!

Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Shutter Table Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Tea Spoons, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Shears, Razors and Strops, Hammers, Hatchets, Boring Machines, Augurs, Chis Tapes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, and Scythes, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh-Bells, Pegs, Wax, Bristles, Clothes Wash Wringers, Patent Churns and Patent generally, Grind-Stones, Patent Mo and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Cast Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Car Powder, Caps, Lead, Horse Shoes and Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Pumps, &c., &c.;

arness and Saddlery Ware
of all kind, in great variety;
OOD and WILLOW WARE
beyond description;
ARBON OIL and OIL LAMPS.

Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Al Silver-Plated Ware, Glassware, &c

Family Groceries,

Coffee, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Peaches, Dried Apples, Hominy, Rice, Pearl Barley, &c.

obacco and Cigars.

Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all Bed-Cords, Manilla Ropes, and articles, at the lowest rates for cash.

OUSE SPOUTING

painted and put up as cheap as possible, A liberal discount made to dealers buying Tinware by wholesale.
GEORGE HUNTLEY.
sburg, July 25, 1873.-tf.

EXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.
ooking Stoves,
Heating Stoves.
COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

ently taken possession of the new commodious building on High east of the Bank and nearly Mountain House, the subscriber is than ever to manufacture all TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON all of which will be furnished to very lowest living prices. subscriber also proposes to keep a full assortment of

ing, Parlor and Heating Stoves
of the most approved designs.

SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order perfect in manufacture and ma REPAIRING promptly attended to. done by me will be done right and and all STOVES and WARE sold be depended upon as to quality and understood in price. A continuance of patronage is respectfully solicit will be wanting to render en isfaction to all.
VALLIE LUTRINGER.
Oct. 15, 1870.-tf.

EBENSBURG
DRUG and VARIETY STORE

recently enlarged our stock we are prepared to sell at a great reduction prices. Our stock consists of Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Kill Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb,

Cigars and Tobaccos,

Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, and all kinds of Note Paper; Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Newspapers, Novels, Histo Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Pipes &c.

have added to our stock a lot of FINE which we would invite the at the Ladies. ALBUMS at lower prices offered in this place. and Cigars sold either wholesale or re
LEMMON & MURRAY.
Main Street, Ebensburg.

LITTLE CONFAB
—ABOUT THE—
ger Sewing Machine
And Where to Buy It.

—See here, neighbor, can you tell buy the sewing machine people about?

—Yes, with pleasure. I Singer Sewing Machine that you name of it.

—Well, just down there, two doors east the place, and my word for it pleased with your purchase if you machines. Messrs. BAILEY have now on hand all styles indispensable machines, from the valuable, and are accommo who will be pleased to show you their various machines, whether not. They also keep thread, other paraphernalia of a sew and are at all times prepared to at of machines in a substantial manner, and at very moderate the place—High street, two Ebensburg [4-24.-tf.]

Ebensburg
OOLEN FACTORY!

introduced new machinery into our we are now prepared to on short notice, CLOTHS, CASSI BLANKETS, FLANNELS of all styles YARNS, &c., &c. taken in exchange for goods or shares. Market price paid for wool.
T. M. JONES & SONS.
Feb. 21, 1872.-tf.

LLINS, JOHNSTON & CO.,
ANKERS,
Ebensburg, Pa.

receive money on deposit, discount notes, and attend to all the usually done by Bankers.
JAS. B. ZAHM, Cashier.

PLANK, M. D., respectfully his professional services to the of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office ad and immediately in the rear of Lloyd's drug store. Night calls can residence of Mrs. Bunn, on Craw [4-24.-tf.]

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,
For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE $1.00.

WE KEEP
ALWAYS ON HAND
A
SPLENDID
STOCK
OF
Furniture,
Bedding,
Mattresses,
Feathers,
Blankets,
Quilts,

And all other ARTICLES to be FOUND in any FURNITURE AND BEDDING STORE in this city, and at PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

AMOS HILBORN & CO.,
21 & 23 North Tenth St.
[9-25.] PHILADELPHIA, PA. [3m.]

Teas! TEAS!
ESTABLISHED 1840.
THE ORIGINAL
AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
No. 43 VESEY STREET,
P. O. Box 1287, NEW YORK.
ROBERT WELLS, President.

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

OOLONG—Black . . 40, 50, 60, best 70 cts. per lb.
MIXED—Green and Black,
40, 50, 60, best 70 cts. per lb.
JAPAN—Uncolored, 60, 70, 80, 90, best $1.00 per lb.
IMPERIAL—Green, 60, 70, 80, 90, best $1.00 per lb.
YOUNG HYSON—Green,
50, 60, 70, 80, 90, $1.00, best $1.05 per lb
GUNPOWDER—Green . . $1.10, best $1.30 per lb
ENGLISH BREAKFAST—Black,
60, 70, 80, 90, best $1.00 per lb

N. B.—We have a specialty of Garden Growth YOUNG HYSON and IMPERIAL, at $1.20, and OOLONG, Extra Choice, $1.00.

Our Teas are put up in One Pound Packages, with the kind and price printed on each.

AGENTS WANTED to get up clubs to sell our Teas to Families, Hotels, Boarding Houses, and others. In writing for terms or sending orders, be particular to address the President of the Company, thus:
ROBERT WELLS,
No. 43 VESEY ST., NEW YORK.

We are compelled to request this, as other parties have imitated our firm name. [9-18.-6t.]

BIXBY'S
BEST
BLACKING.

Admitted by professional Bootblacks and Hotel Porters to be the

Best Shoe Blacking in the World.
S. M. BIXBY & CO.,
173 & 175 Washington St. N. Y.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Shoe Blackings, Laundry Blue, Stove Polish, Ink, Mucilage, &c.
☞ Sold by all Dealers. [9-11.-6t.]

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.
Estate of MATTHEW McHUGH, dec'd.

Letters of Administration on the estate of said decedent, late of Munster township, Cambria county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment forthwith, and those having demands against the same will present them properly probated for settlement.
FRANCIS O'FRIEL, Administrator.
Loretto, Oct. 9, 1874.-6t.

THE BOOK-KEEPER'S DREAM.

BY JOHN W. EDDY.

The day had wearily worn to its close,
And night had come on with its needed repose,
As a book-keeper wended his way from the store—
Glad that his toilsome hours were o'er.

The night was cheerless and dismal and damp,
And the flickering flame of the dim street lamp
Went out in the rough, wild gusts that beat
With furious speed through the gloomy street.

Tired and cold, with pain-throbbing head,
He sank to repose on his lonely bed;
Still through his brain, as the book-keeper slept,
Visions of debtor and creditor crept.

The great balance-sheet he had finished that day,
And profit and loss, in the usual way,
Showed how much money the merchant had made
In the preceding twelve months' trade.

And he dreamed, that night, that an angel came
With the ledger of life—and against his name
Were charges, until there was no room to spare,
And nothing whatever was credited there!

There were life and its blessings—as intellect, health;
There were charges of time, opportunities, wealth—
Of talents for good—of friendship the best—
Of nourishment, joys—of affection and rest.

And hundreds of others, and each one as great,
All with interest accrued from the time of their date,
Till, despairing of e'er being able to pay,
The book-keeper shrank from the angel away!

But the angel declared that the account must be paid,
And protested it could not be longer delayed;
The book-keeper sighed, and began to deplore
How meagre the treasure he'd laid up in store.

He'd cheerfully render him all he possessed
And give him a note on demand for the rest,
Then quickly the angel took paper, and wrote
The following as an acceptable note:

"On demand, without grace, from the close of to-day,
For value received, I promise to pay
To Him who has kept me, and everywhere
Has guarded my soul with an infinite care—

"Whose blessings outnumber the drops of the ocean—
While living, the sun of my heart's best devotion.
In witness whereof, to be seen of all men,
I affix the great seal of the soul's AMEN!"

The book-keeper added his name to the note,
While the angel across the great ledger-page wrote,
In letters as crimson as human gore—
SETTLED IN FULL—and was never seen more.

* * * * * * * * * * *

When the night had rolled back and its shadows were gone,
And a roseate morn had blushed into dawn,
On the swift wings of faith rose the incense of prayer.
From the altar God's angel had sanctified there.

PETER PUNCH'S HEROISM.

Peter Punch was a Yankee peddler. His home was in a neat little village near the sea coast. Peter had two reasons for returning from his peddling tour at the end of every fortnight—one was to replenish his stock at the variety store, and the other to see his blue-eyed, flaxen haired sweetheart, Charity Chase.

All the odd notions which Peter, with all his volubility and palavering, could not sell—all the bits of lace and remnants of ribbon which could not be disposed of even for a 'mere nothing,' were given by the loving peddler to his grateful Charity. Peter was a natural salesman. He rarely turned his back on a house without leaving some article of merchandise behind him, on which he had made a snug profit. So, in course of time, he began to feel independent, and to meditate quitting the itinerant business, and open a store in the village.

Then he began to think about taking a wife, and of course he would marry Charity. Peter had never once given a thought to any other of the fair damsels of Beanville.

But just as he had about made up his mind to propose and marry at once, there came to the village a dashing young lady of fashion.

She dressed and walked like a queen, only at times afflicted with the Grecian bend; but Peter—silly fellow—thought her bent figure the most superb one he had ever seen, and 'wished to goodness the girls of Beanville had sense enough to fix themselves up in that style, then they would look like somebody.'

Peter first saw her at her uncle's, where she was going to pass the summer. He sold her a pair of gloves, and lost his heart to her on the spot. 'What a jewel of a hand she has!' he thought as he pocketed the pay and went back to his wagon. Charity's gloves are three sizes larger. What a waist is hers! slim, but plump as a peach. Her cheeks are like mother's peonies, only prettier, and her lips are like a dead ripe cherry. Now, if I was as rich as I ought to be by good rights, she shouldn't leave these diggins till she was Mrs. Punch.'

Thus soliloquizing, Peter cracked his whip and drove off. Somehow Peter's tongue was far less glib on his excursion than was his wont, and, as a consequence the end of the second week found him with not half of his goods disposed of. But he determined to return home nevertheless. He turned his horse's head in the direction of Beanville, talking thus to himself:

'I'm bound to go and see that Miss Delong, and find out if she is as much stuck up as her uncle's folks. For my part I don't see what's the use of some folks feeling so mighty big; I hope she ain't proud. She looked as clever as pie, though I've heard say you can't tell by a frog's looks how far he can jump.'

Peter was soon in sight of Beanville again. He was determined to become acquainted with Miss Delong at once, so he resolved to call and show her some shawls on his way into the village. Full of this idea he reined his horse to the side of the road, and dismounted.

Taking a box of paper collars from the wagon, he selected one and put it on. He then combed his hair, and pulled his pantaloons out of his boots, brushing the mud from the latter with a wisp of straw. Then satisfied with his preparations, he resumed his seat and drove on. He called on Miss Delong, and concluded in a very short time that she was proud. 'Proud as Lucifer, and didn't treat me half decent; but I'll win her yet, that's true as the seven stars in the bull that the school master tells about.'

Peter turned his horse out to pasture, and fell to hoeing and weeding in his mother's garden so as to be near his proud charmer.

'Oh, if I could only be a hero! Women love brave men, mother says. If I could only save her life without too much risk, I'd jump at the chance. If the house would only burn up, so I could save her, I wouldn't mind having my eye-winkers singed a bit. Then she would marry me out of gratitude.'

Peter's head was full of such thoughts as these. At last his wish seemed about to be gratified. He was walking down the street one day, his hands in his pockets, when he saw a pair of horses coming down the street at full speed. Two ladies occupied a seat behind them—Miss Delong and her aunt.

'The horses are running away with them as sure as guns. Now, Peter Punch here's a chance. Show yourself a hero!'

Peter quickly posted himself in front of the running team, throwing his hat and shouting wildly to the ladies to keep up good courage; and he would save them. On they came, and Peter made a dash for the bridle-bit but missing it, he was thrown down, and the wheels passed over his—coat tail.

'Are you hurt, Mr. Punch?' asked the sweet voice of Miss Delong from the seat in the buggy, which had come to a stand still.

'No ma'am, not a bit; but I should not mind it if I was, I'm so glad I saved your life.'

'Saved my life, Mr. Punch. In what way? Your conduct struck us as something very strange,' said the lady.

'Do you see that bridge yonder? If I hadn't stopped that runaway team, you would be soaking in the bottom of the river now.'

A merry laugh from both the women rang out on the air.

'Why, bless your simple soul, Mr. Punch, the horses weren't running away. We were in a hurry to reach the depot before the train leaves—that was all.'

And with that the ladies drove on again faster than before, leaving Peter to sneak off home, feeling, as he expressed it, 'as though he had been caught in a hen roost,' but he did not give up the notion of becoming a hero. He felt sure he would yet have an opportunity, and he resolved to watch for it.

One evening he was passing the house where Miss Delong was staying, when her voice, talking in a pleading tone, reached—his ears. The windows were open, and several persons were assembled in the parlor.

'Save me! save me! Will no one save me from this cruel fate?' rang in pleading tones on the evening air.

Peter bolted into the house like lightning.

In his wild anxiety he saw no one but the lady of his love, and a man standing over her with a dagger in his hand.

Miss Delong must have fainted away or else the villain must have stabbed her, for she was lying on a divan, pale as a lily. Peter ran up to her exclaiming:

'Save you! Yes, I will save you, though ten thousand villains seek your precious life.'

He raised her quickly, and before any one could comprehend the affair he bore her into the street. Here Mr. Punch found his charge considerably revived and desperately determined to be released.

'Fear not, my pretty pink, it is your own Peter Punch who has saved you. The villain daren't show his head now.'

Then out rushed a dozen people of both sexes.

'What are you doing with this lady, fellow?' demanded a man of herculean proportions, whom Peter recognized as the villain with the dagger.

'I'm protecting her from your murderous hand. Advance one step and you are a dead man; and Peter drew out and opened a huge jack knife with one hand, while the other held Miss Delong securely.

'You must be an excellent actress, Louisa,' said one, 'since the fellow took your distress to be real.'

'Acting? only acting!' stammered Peter, releasing Louisa, and pocketing his knife with a jerk. 'She ain't a theater woman, I hope?'

'Not by any means, Mr. Punch; we were acting a tragedy for our own amusement. Will you come in and witness the last?'

'Not much, I reckon,' muttered Peter, as he put in his best jumps for home.

Peter was finally disgusted with himself.

The next day he mounted his wagon again for a peddling tour. He was plainly never intended for a hero, or anything but a peddler.

He took an unfrequented road, which led along near the sea. A woman was at some distance in the water seemingly struggling for her life.

Peter knew by the hat she wore that it was Miss Delong.

'Peter Punch, you are in luck at last, Miss Delong is drowning and you must save her. I hope she'll swoon just as I reach her, and wake up to find me bending lovingly over her and chafing her hands—that's the way the heroes I've read about acted.'

As he talked thus, Peter was plunging furiously through the water to Miss Delong, who was quite unaware that a rescuer was at hand.

Peter made several lounges at her before he succeeded in getting hold of her dress; and thus drawing her toward him, he bore her in triumph to the beach, notwithstanding violent opposition, accompanied by hysterical screams from the young lady.

'Mr. Punch, this is too outrageous! I demand an explanation!' said she indignantly.

'Well, if I had known how you was going to take on, I should have let you drown a few minutes longer. There's no credit to be got saving anybody till they're going down the third time.'

At this juncture, two elderly ladies emerged from the water, their garments dripping with brine.

'What is the meaning of this?' asked one of them sternly.

'It means,' said Peter promptly, 'that I saved this young woman from a watery grave, and she insults me for it.'

'If he supposed you drowning, Louisa, he is pardonable.'

Supposed her drowning! And was it possible, then, that she was not—that she was only bathing? It seemed so; indeed, and Peter marched away crestfallen enough. When he reached the spot where he had left his horse, he was not there, and Peter chased him for nearly an hour, his garments feeling heavy and uncomfortable.

He found the beast at length, standing quietly before the door of a farm house, and drove him home to change his clothing.

The would-be-hero was confined to the house for a month with the rheumatism after his last attempt at heroism. At the end of that time he considered himself cured both of his ailment and his love for Miss Delong, often saying to himself:

'Fine feathers make fine birds. Louisa wasn't any prettier in that gray bathing dress than Charity; and the ebony red of her cheeks was all washed in streaks by the waves. Charity don't paint, and, what's more, she don't care whether I'm a hero or not, and I mean to ask her to have me the first time I see her.'

AN INQUEST ON ABEL.—The other afternoon an excited individual with his hat standing on two hairs, and his eyes projecting from his head like the horns of a snail rushed into the office of Coroner Holmes. The coroner is by profession a dentist, and his first thought was that he was well nigh distracted with the toothache. He was soon undeceived, however, as the frenzied individual cried out, as soon as he could catch his breath after running up stairs, 'Been a man murdered!'

'A man murdered?' cried the coroner; 'how? where?'

'In a garding, I believe, with a club or a rock.'

'How long ago?' cried the coroner, seizing his hat and cane.

'Been done a good while ago, and no police nor constable hasn't never done nothin' about it. Never been no coroner set on the body, nor nothin' o' the kind; no verdick—'

'What was the man's name? Who was he?' cried the coroner.

'His name was Abel.'

'Abel? Abel who?'

'Don't know. Never heard nothin' but his first name.'

'Well, what is the name of the man who killed him? Do they know? Any one suspected?'

'Well, I've heard that a fellow named Cain put out his light. Cain was the brother of Abel, and—'

Coroner smells a mice, and, flourishing his cane, cries, 'You git down them stairs, my fine fellow. Git and don't show yourself here again!' With a loud guffaw the fellow went down the stairs three steps at a time, the doctor calling out to him, 'How dare you trifle with an officer in this way, sir?'

IN Virginia, lately, an eagle pounced on a young lady, fixed his talons in her hair, and flew off—with about ten pounds of jute. This incident will undoubtedly be used by the ladies as an excuse for wearing such enormous chignons; but is it right, is it fair to deceive a poor bird in that way? Imagine the feelings of that proud American bird when it alighted in the nest of its young, with keen appetites, and found no girl attached to that bunch of hair!

A Sharp Diamond Smuggler.

There is a very important traffic carried on in diamonds in the various European lines in this country, and as the duty upon them is ten per cent. ad valorem the sharpest watch is kept upon those suspected to be engaged in it. By means of agents abroad the Collector's office has often information by cable of the departure from the various ports of suspected diamond smugglers, and is prepared to intercept them. In nine cases out of ten the stones are concealed upon the passengers. When this becomes a certainty, or what is supposed to be a certainty, the passenger is arrested and taken to the searcher's bureau in the Custom House. Here, if found necessary, the party is stripped to the skin and his clothes examined inch by inch and seam by seam; the heels are taken from his boots, his hair and beard are combed, and every means taken to discover the hiding place of the treasures. Once this mode of search used to be tolerably successful, but now it rarely serves any purpose except in the case of raw recruits to the smuggling ranks. An old bird is caught with chaff but once.

A New York Jew, who was reputed to be in the business of smuggling diamonds, used to cross the water on the Cunard line from three to four times a season. Two years ago, in the early part of the season, he was seized upon his arrival and taken to the searcher's room. Nearly a thousand dollars worth of precious stones were found secreted in the lining of his boots. He returned to Liverpool by the same steamer, and four weeks afterward again landed on the company's wharf on North River. He was again seized and subjected to the same rigorous search, but with no success. The Jew took it smilingly and philosophically. When he took his leave he said: "Better luck next time, gentlemen. I shall go back by the same steamer on business, and when I return you can try it again."

The officers mentally determined if he did they would try it again. Upon inquiry it was found that he really engaged a return passage, having held his state-room for that purpose. Two hours before the sailing of the steamer he was driven down to the pier in his carriage, his wife and daughter with him to see him off. When they returned they carried with them over ten thousand dollars' worth of diamonds which he had secreted in his state room during the whole time the steamer had remained in port. Before his return to New York the Collector was notified by one of the revenue agents abroad that "Max Fischer would return by the ——, which would leave Liverpool October 25, with several thousand dollars' worth of diamonds." In due time the Jew arrived; and for the third time was escorted before the searcher. He was evidently not prepared for such persistent attention. He seemed nervous and agitated, and finally attempted to compromise. He was politely informed that that was out of the question. He was again put through the searching process. His pocketbook which was first investigated, revealed a memorandum showing the purchase of eighteen diamonds of various sizes and prices, amounting in all to about $12,000. When this came to light the Jew begged with tears to be allowed to compromise. A deaf ear was turned to his entreaties. His coat was removed and the lining examined. Nothing there. Then the waistcoat. As the searcher passed his practical fingers along the lining his heart gave a tremendous thump as he recognized the "feel" of something pebbly, like little rows of buttons. The garment was hastily ripped, a strip of chamois skin withdrawn and unrolled, and there they lay, one, two, three—eighteen! All there.

"You can put on your coat and waistcoat again, Mr. Fischer," said the searcher, blandly. "Good day."

Without a word the Jew departed, took a horse car home, kissed his family, ate a rousing dinner, repaired to the bath room, and after soaking a rather capacious plaster across the small of his back for a few minutes in warm water, peeled it off, and with it "eighteen diamonds, of various sizes and prices." What the searcher and collector may have said or thought when they found their seizure to be nothing but clever glass imitations, worth from ten to thirty cents each, nobody knows; for although the seizure was loudly heralded, the *finale* was never made public. A lady in this city, moving in fashionable circles, wears a valuable diamond which was imported in the cavity of a double tooth, said tooth being in the mouth of an Israelitish gentleman of New York. It was placed in its unromantic hiding place in London, and safely covered with bone filling which was displaced after the arrival in New York.

That frightful epidemic, the plague, which spared neither high nor low in station, swept away one-third of the inhabitants of Venice. On a previous visitation the epidemic, the great artist, Titian, had fled to Cadore, but this time he delayed leaving the city until too late. His death was a peculiarly sad one. He had outlived most of his relations and his dearest friends; his son Pomponio was away from him; Orazio had been one of the first victims of the plague. Even his servants deserted him; and as he lay breathing his last, alone and unattended, a band of ruffians broke into the house and ransacked it of all its contents, ruthlessly destroying whatever they could not carry off—all of which Titian, in his powerless agony, was compelled to witness. Fame nor transcendant genius could help dying mortality then—he was but one of earth's poor worms, trodden on, yet powerless to turn.

Glass-Eye Trade of the United States.

It is not generally known that the entire glass-eye business of the United States is in the hands of one firm, Messrs. Theisman & Paulding, of Pittsburg, and but few people have any idea of the immensity of their business. There is in the United States a deficit of some sixty thousand eyes. Of this number about twenty-five thousand make use of glass-eyes. To supply these "bully boys with glass-eyes," at least a hundred specimens of optics are manufactured. Some rich, aristocratic old gentlemen have their eyes made to order. These are manufactured by hand with great care and nicety, a certain fire and vigor being thrown into them more than realistic. We know a Mr. Johnson who is greatly improved by wearing one of these glass-eyes. The young ladies dote on him, and say he looks like a poet, "his eye with such fine frenzy rolling." Such are some of the advantages of a glass-eye.

The cheapest kind of eyes is the light blue. These are sold in large quantities. The poor people who cannot afford luxuries usually wear these, whatever the color of their natural optics. When a man has a genuine black eye supplemented by one of a dim, dismal blue, it produces a wierd effect. This strange appearance is still more when the black eye gives evidence of a glass or so too much of whiskey, its contrast with the sleepy soberness of the blue eye is apt to astonish a stranger.

Several years ago Messrs. Theisman & Paulding were burnt out in the big fire in Pittsburg. The sorrow, the ruin, the misery this caused, can only be appreciated by a one-eyed man. Almost all had to content themselves with second-hand eyes, dim and considerably the worse for wear and tear.

A well-known merchant, of New York, who was wanting in optics dissected a doll of his daughter to procure an eye, so that he might appear in society decently, and a poor man in a very similar strait, made use of those large variegated crystals of which children are so fond. His eye of many colors produced quite a sensation, and Messrs. Theisman & Paulding threw a quantity of Dolly Varden eyes on the market, but somehow they did not take and become the fashion, and the cargo was an entire loss.

Messrs. Theisman & Paulding have almost entirely banished the French glass eye from this continent; the English eye never took well here, was never popular. They are now engaged in supplying the Chinese market, and have invented a new patented aquiline eye just suited for the Mongolians. They are also patentees of the strabismic glass-eye, suitable for cross or cock-eyed people.

With each dozen glass eyes, a copy of directions how to wear glass eyes are sent. It is to be hoped that this book will be studied, as some of our best citizens display a disgraceful carelessness in the manner in which they wear their eyes. To be glared at by an eye upside down, is apt to disturb a man; indeed, it is extremely disagreeable.

Shooting a Stuffed Squirrel.

There is in the neighborhood of Ridgewood an old gentleman who was once a Nimrod among the hunters. He could shoot out a squirrel's eye from the top of the tallest hickory, nine shots out of ten. Indeed there was no limit to his skill. He has been renewing the sports of his youth for the past few weeks, but as squirrels were scarce, and his eyesight was dim, his game bag was not well filled on his return home. He has a mischievous rascal of a grandson, who would ever play pranks on him, and as he was meandering through the woods day before yesterday, the youngster got into the path before him and perched a stuffed squirrel on the limb of a tree, tying it fast. As the old man came near, the youngster showed himself and called attention to the squirrel. The old man looked. "Sure enough there is a squirrel," he remarked. "Be still; I'll fetch him." And taking careful aim he pulled the trigger. When the smoke blew away there sat the squirrel with his tail over his back, not in the least disturbed. The old man loaded his gun with great care and blazed away again. The squirrel stood this fire with as much equanimity as the first, only his tail seemed to be broken and had fallen over on his side. The old man was nonplussed. He did not, however, see his grandson, who was rolling in convulsions of laughter behind a convenient log. He had become warmed up to the sport and thought of nothing else but fetching that squirrel. The third shot cut the cord that bound the squirrel to the tree and he fell, not with the usual heavy thud so well known to sportsmen, but bouncing several feet into the air. This aroused the old man's suspicions, and, going up to it, he found the true nature of the sell. His change of position brought him in full view of his affectionate grandson who was tearing up the ground in his effort to laugh without making a noise. A realizing sense of the situation crept over the mind of the venerable man. He cast his eyes on the ground; they fell on a piece of shingle, which he picked up, and approaching the convulsed boy unawares, he affectionately fanned him a couple of times on the seat of his breeches. This brought the youngster to a perpendicular, and he took to his heels, thereby escaping more loving demonstrations. The old gentleman could not help relishing the joke, and tells the circumstance with greater good will than one would suppose. The boy is just ten years old, and his grandfather declares that he will sometime be President of the United States. He now has most unbounded faith in the ability of that boy.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
Friday Morning, - - Oct. 23, 1874.

Democratic Nominations.

SUPREME JUDGE:
HON. WARREN J. WOODWARD, Berks.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
HON. JOHN LATTA, Westmoreland.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HON. JUSTUS F. TEMPLE, Greene.
SECRETARY INTERNAL AFFAIRS:
WM. McCANDLESS, Philadelphia.
CONGRESS:
COL. JOHN REILLY, Altoona.
ASSEMBLY:
JOHN HANNAN, Johnstown.
JOHN BUCK, Carrolltown.
PROTHONOTARY:
BERNARD McCOLGAN, Wilmore.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
W. HORACE ROSE, Johnstown.
COMMISSIONERS:
WM. D. McCLELLAND, Johnstown.
MARTIN F. CAMPBELL, Munster Twp.
POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
CHARLES FLICK, Allegheny Twp.
AUDITORS:
MICHAEL SWEENY, Cambria Bor.
JOHN H. FISKE, White Twp.
CORONER:
JOHN BRADY, Johnstown.
SURVEYOR:
HENRY SCANLAN, Carrolltown.

—The "retractory" voter is no longer lonesome. He had lots of company on Tuesday, and in several districts of Ohio and Indiana there are enough of his kind to form a pretty respectable party. May his tribe increase.

* * *

A "SURPRISED" Republican writing to the Pittsburgh *Post* from Alliance, Ohio, the day after the election, says:

> Last year our people said to old William Allen, "Rise up!" and
> The old man arose
> And put on his clothes,
> And up to Columbus
> Old William Allen goes;
>
> and the devil of it is, he seems determined to stay there, or move into the White House by way of a change.

* * *

THE meeting of the Democratic County Committee, which was held in the Court room on Monday last to nominate a candidate for County Auditor to fill the unexpired term of the late Peter Dougherty, dec'd, was characterized by the utmost harmony and good feeling. John H. Fiske, Esq., of White township, was nominated. He is a young gentleman of intelligence and most excellent character, and possesses in an eminent degree all the qualifications for a proper discharge of the duties of the position, to which he will undoubtedly be elected. The office of County Auditor is not much sought after, and yet to the people of the county it is a most important one, and no competent man ought to be ashamed to fill it.

* * *

THE nomination of John Reilly as the Democratic candidate for Congress has produced wide-spread consternation amongst the Republicans of this district, but especially in Blair county, where both the candidates reside. In view of his acknowledged strength and popularity at home the Republican committee of that county held a meeting on Saturday last, and, considering the emergency great and the danger imminent, resolved to hold a political meeting in every district in the county before the election. This is a very suggestive indication of Mr. Blair's weakness in his own county as compared with Mr. Reilly's great personal popularity, and as one of the straws which shows the way the political wind blows is exceedingly significant, to say the least.

* * *

THE results of the several State elections held on Tuesday of last week may be summed up briefly as follows: Ohio gives a Democratic majority on the State ticket of about 17,000, elects 12 Democrats out of the 20 Congressmen, and a majority of the Legislative representation. Indiana gives a Democratic majority on the State ticket of about 16,000, elects 8 Democratic Congressmen out of 13; a Democratic gain of 5. West Virginia elects 3 Democratic Congressmen, being her entire representation. Arkansas gives a Democratic majority on the State ticket of 75,000, and about the same vote for the new Constitution. Iowa gives a Republican majority of 40,000 on the State ticket; the Democrats elect one member of Congress in the Des Moines district, a gain. Nebraska gives a Republican majority of 10,000 on the State ticket. Dakota gives a Republican majority of about 2,000, and elects a majority of the members of the Legislature on the same ticket.

* * *

ALTHOUGH it is customary to pass in review the qualifications as well as the personal merits of the different candidates on a county ticket, we have not deemed it necessary to do so during the present campaign as the nominees of the Democracy are all well known to the people of the county. There is not a man on the ticket, from John Reilly, the candidate for Congress down to Henry Scanlon, the nominee for County Surveyor, who is not competent faithfully and honestly to discharge the duties of the different offices for which they have been nominated. They were all fairly chosen by the recognized political tribunal composed of delegates elected for that purpose. They have therefore the endorsement of a party convention, and, on every principle of political honesty, are entitled to the vote of every man who claims to be a member of the party. The Republicans are making a vigorous effort to elect a portion of their ticket, but if the Democrats in the different election districts will only go to the polls on next Tuesday week, the same result will take place as at former elections under like auspices. When the Democratic party of this county is united, and it is so now, there is no danger of defeat. We trust, therefore, that every Democrat will do his full duty and that Cambria county will prove true and steadfast her political faith.

THE Democratic candidate for Congress, in this district, in opposition to Hon. S. S. Blair, is John Reilly. John is Superintendent of Transporation on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and, of course, is a railroad man, and closely identified with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is a corporation—therefore John is a representative of a corporation. He wants to be the representative of the people after the fourth of next March. The people, or a great majority of them, are working people. They don't want a corporationist there just now, and they ain't going to elect John Reilly.

Honest men would scarcely believe that the above paragraph is taken from the Johnstown *Tribune* of last Friday: yet such is the fact. It is true that John Reilly is connected with the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, and holds a very important and responsible position under its management, but we never knew until informed by the *Tribune* that he is therefore unfit or disqualified, either politically or morally, to represent this district in Congress. John Scott, one of the United States Senators from this State, is the paid attorney of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, and yet no sane man, or insane one, for that matter, objects to him on that account. He is a gentleman of talent and of good reputation, and although a thorough-paced Radical, as all *recreant* Democrats invariably *have* and always *will* be, he is a gentleman. Robert L. Johnston, of this place, an honored citizen, and Cyrus Elder, of Johnstown, are the attorneys of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company in Cambria county; and yet who will say that either of these gentlemen are unfit or unworthy to hold office? It would be an undeserved reflection on both of them to say so, in as much as their character and reputations, so well known throughout the county, would give the lie direct to such a charge. And yet the editor of the Johnstown *Tribune* has always been and is now the defender and advocate of John Scott.—Who is John Scott? He is the representative in the United States Senate of the corporations of the country, and especially of the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company and the Pacific Rail Road Company. And why, therefore, does John Reilly incur the censure and abuse of that paper on account of his connection with the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company? The editor of the *Tribune* ought to be consistent, and he cannot be so while he condemns John Reilly and at the same time upholds John Scott. If John Reilly is unworthy of support, then John Scott, according to the puerile reasoning of the *Tribune*, is not fit to be a United States Senator.

* * *

FROM the Altoona *Sun* of last week we copy the following complimentary notice of John Reilly, the Democratic candidate for Congress. We are very confident that every one who knows Mr. Reilly will cheerfully and heartily endorse all that the *Sun* so truthfully and handsomely says in regard to him. He is a gentleman in the fullest acceptation of that term, and deserves to receive and will receive not only the cordial and enthusiastic support of his own party throughout the district, but will be generously aided by the votes of a large and disgusted portion of the Republican party. After the recent overwhelming Democratic victories in the two large and influential States of Ohio and Indiana, who can doubt of John Reilly's success in this district, even though it is overwhelmingly opposed to him politically? Let the Democracy do its full and entire duty and our word for it he will be triumphantly elected. Read what the *Sun* says of Mr. Reilly, and also the biographical sketch of him in another column, and then ask yourself if such a man does not deserve the support of every honest voter in the district.

JOHN REILLY, ESQ.—This gentleman, our distinguished fellow-citizen, has received the nomination for Congress in this district. The conferees met at Bedford on Tuesday, and after ten ballots he was unanimously selected. His name will prove a tower of strength to the party here, as his popularity is almost invincible, and there is every reason to believe that his election is secure in spite of the tremendous odds that the other counties in the district may present. The prominent position which he has gained in this community is the result of untiring industry, indefatigable energy, strict integrity and his general sterling worth. His pure and spotless character, his kind, sympathetic habit, his plain, unassuming manner and ease of access, together with his well-known charity, have endeared him to this community in an uncommon degree and will contribute much to the chances of his election. He has always taken a deep interest in everything which would benefit our city or county and has ever lent a helping hand to any enterprise which would work for the public good.—Calumny has never breathed a word against him and there is not the slightest suspicion of corruption in connection with him. The party has done itself infinite honor in this nomination and we shall expect to see him go out of Altoona with an overwhelming expression of the esteem of his fellow-citizens, as Republicans as well as Democrats concede his strength and great popularity. If the balance of the counties (Bedford, Somerset and Cambria) do their duty, his election is safe beyond a peradventure.

In this connection it is but proper to say that with his usual modesty Mr. Reilly did not ask for the nomination. It was entirely unexpected to him, but he will accept the flattering compliment and use all honorable exertions to gain his election. We are glad that we have now a ticket which from head to foot is all that can be desired, and the prospects of success were never so flattering to our party as they are at present.

* * *

THE Radical leaders would have us believe, remarks the Pittsburgh *Post*, that the Ohio election does not amount to anything, and yet the combined majorities of the seven Republican Congressmen elected is but 8,000, or 2,900 less than Garfield's majority two years ago. The Republican majorities in these Districts, in 1872, were 26,620—a loss of 18,625. The following comparison of the vote will show the striking significance of the losses: Eighth District, Republican majority 1872, 4,043; 1874, 300. Tenth, 1872, 729; 1874, 836. Sixteenth, 1872, 3,258; 1874, 1,200. Seventeenth, 1872, 2,262; 1874, 250. Eighteenth, 1872, 4,362; 1874, 1,200. Nineteenth, 1872, 10,935; 1874, 3,500. Had the canvass been a week longer, the whole Ohio delegation would have been Democratic, as Garfield even would have been defeated. The Democratic majority on Congressmen is 35,000—a Democratic gain of 50,000 and a Republican loss of 30,000 on Congressmen whose election turned solely on issues of national politics. "No significance" in this result, eh? Tell it to the marines.

* * *

FEVERS seldom make an attack without warning, and may often be thrown off by soaking the feet in warm water, wrapping up warm in bed, and taking two or three of *Parsons' Purgative Pills*.

JOHN REILLY.

A BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS FROM THIS DISTRICT.

JOHN REILLY was born in Wheatfield township, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, in February, 1836, but as his life up to the age of sixteen years, presents nothing of interest we will pass that portion of it by. At that age he entered a store in Centreville, Indiana county; but having no taste for mercantile life, he embraced the first opportunity to change it for one having more charms for him, and which subsequent developments proved to be his rightful calling. This opportunity presented itself in April, 1854, when he entered an engineer corps employed in the construction of the Pennsylvania railroad, and was shortly afterward placed in charge of the work of arching the Allegheny tunnel, under President Engineer Thomas Seabrook, Esq.—He occupied various positions in the construction department of the road until 1859, when in January of that year he was transferred to the Maintenance of Way department as clerk under Chief Engineer W. H. Wilson, whose office was at Altoona, and soon after he was appointed Chief Clerk of Maintenance of Way. In this position, which he held for a period of five years, he displayed not only sterling integrity, but ability and sound judgment to such a degree as to call forth particular notice from his superior officers. In 1864 the company found it necessary to establish a system of Car Record by which they could at all times tell the precise whereabouts of any particular car, and also to aid them in getting the greatest possible service out of their rolling stock. This new, but by no means small, undertaking was entrusted to Mr. Reilly and was carried on with such success as to win for him a new and wider reputation, as nearly all the roads in the country pattern after the system inaugurated by him. He was in 1865 appointed Superintendent of Transportation, one of the most important positions on the road, which position he has held ever since, and in which he has not only gained a wide reputation as a superior railroad official and a gentleman in the strictest sense of the word, but has earned and enjoys the reputation of being the poor man's best friend, to which hundreds can attest from personal experience.

Mr. Reilly came to Altoona in January, 1859, and since that time has ever taken a deep interest in the welfare of this city.

He was one of the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to define the streets of Altoona and was President of the Board when the map was confirmed by the court. He was the prime mover in the Bell's Gap Railroad enterprise, which, though quite young, has already done much for the northern part of Blair and the north-eastern part of Cambria county, and was elected President of the Company after its incorporation, which position he held until the entire completion of the road. His whole career has been a most useful one and has marked him as a man of no ordinary ability, while his gentlemanly bearing toward all and his pure and lofty character have made him the special favorite of the masses of our citizens and all his acquaintances. Although political honors were frequently offered him, he always declined them, until a few days ago he was overpowered by the earnest and untiring solicitations of his friends, and allowed his name to be used before the Congressional Conference at Bedford, where he received a unanimous vote and was declared the nominee of the Democratic party of the Seventeenth District for Congress. And now it behooves the citizens of Altoona and of Blair county, without respect to party, to do their utmost to secure the election of their common benefactor.

And now let us compliment the Democrats of this Congressional District on their being the first to return to the principles of the good old times, when the office used to seek the man, not the man the office.—*Altoona Mirror.*

Save Us from the Degradation.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL—WHAT IS IT?

This bill has passed the United States Senate. It is now before the House of Representatives. The elections in November will determine its fate. What does this bill propose to do? It is intended to override the right of the people of the States to pass laws to govern themselves. It forces, by a law of Congress, the children of white parents to associate with negroes as their equals in the public schools. It forces the officers of colleges and institutions of learning to take negroes as the equals of white students. It forces hotel keepers to put the white guests in the same rooms and beds occupied by negroes. It forces the managers of cemeteries to bury the negroes side by side with the whites. It forces the managers of theatres and places of public amusement to seat the negroes by the side of the whites. It forces the churches built by the money of white people, and congregations which support them, to give a negro any seat he demands. It forces the managers of hospitals to put the negroes in the same room with the whites. The penalty for violating any of the provisions of this bill is a *fine of one thousand dollars, imprisonment for one year*, and five hundred dollars to every negro who sues for his moiety. The provisions of this bill apply to all the States North and South. Will the white fathers, mothers, sisters, and brothers in Pennsylvania favor this odious law? The negroes have the same political rights now as the white men. Our German, Irish, English, and all other naturalized citizens *have no such special legislation for their benefit*. They must take care of themselves. Shall the negro be the ONLY CLASS of people who are to have special laws for their benefit? Is the negro to have special privileges enforced by special laws, and the white man made to pay and go to prison if he objects?

The civil rights bill, this is what it is. We appeal to the white race, to the men and women of the white race, to repel, with every influence at their command, the attempt of the Radical party to degrade them to the level of the negro.

To force the white race down to an equality with this inferior people is an indignity and an absurdity which blinds political stupidity, actuated by the desire to hold political power at any cost of decency or honor, alone can explain.

The most monstrous provision of this civil rights bill is that *which gives the negro a bribe of five hundred dollars to prosecute, fine, and imprison the white man because he is white.*

We assert, without fear of denial from the Radical party, bold as that party is in assertions of falsehoods, that never before in any civilized State was such a law as the civil rights bill ever proposed to be inflicted on the people. A law which gives the negroes special privileges as a class, and imprisons the majority, the white race, for refusing to accept such a vile political scheme to maintain in power a party which cannot obtain a majority of the votes of the white citizens to accomplish that purpose is a degradation, not legislation.

That American citizen who will not maintain his own race and blood against the Radical party and its negroes and the civil rights bill, is utterly unworthy of the glorious heritage which the Revolutionary patriots of the white race staked "their lives, fortunes, and sacred honor" to obtain for him.

* * *

A MISSIONARY, just returned, says he regards *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* as beyond all price, and efficacious beyond any other medicine. It is adapted to a great variety of special cases, and is the best pain curer in the world.

VERY LOW.

The sound of the grinding is low in the outrage mill, and the voice of the carpet-bagger has become a burden. The Chattanooga Convention has proved to be the most miserable failure that was ever attempted to be turned into a success. The result of the Ohio and Indiana elections fell upon it like an untimely frost and withered its branches and dried up its ensanguined sap. The champion liars hied themselves to their homes in a state of dilapidation bordering upon the ridiculous.

The experiment of firing the Northern heart with the details of the imaginary woes of the carpet-bag thieves, proved to be a miserable failure, for it turned out that the Northern heart was fired in the opposite direction. As a response the States of Ohio and Indiana doubled their Democratic delegation, and Grant's majority of 57,000 in the two States gave way to nearly 50,000 on the other side; a change of more than 100,000 in two years. Had the result been otherwise, what a fearful showing would have been made by the outrage committee.

The season for growing outrages at Chattanooga was very inopportune. It was too late, the soil was cold and barren and the seed was innocent of germ or vitality. The sowers shivered in the furrow, and crawled home sick, weary and disconsolate, with not the slightest hope of a harvest. To all intents and purposes they might as well have planted eggs in the expectation of raising poultry, or pig's tails with a view of gathering bacon. A more miserable failure was never chronicled, and a more despicable set of political cravens and prostitutes were never more summarily tumbled neck and crop out of the public presence, and left to befoul their own unclean dens.

The total snuffing out of this miserable band of conspirators was one of the most glorious results of the election of Tuesday. When they heard the people speak through the ballot-box, they simply howled, and like sheep-killing dogs turned tail and fled incontinently. They knew their doom when they heard the people of Ohio and Indiana bring in their verdict of "guilty in the manner and form charged." They can now count their hours in office, and can put in their leisure moments in seeking for friendly rocks and mountains to fall upon them as a shield against the day of the people's wrath. Four hundred and fifty thousand honest freemen in Ohio and Indiana said to Morton, and Kellogg, and Grant, and Patterson, and Williams, and Moses, and Chamberlain, and the rest of them, "step down and out;" and unless the mandate is obeyed, they will emphasize it with a few vigorous and well-directed kicks.

It is something grand to see the people arise in their might, and sweep the unfaithful leaders of a party from power with a whirlwind of indignation. Thousands of independent Republicans joined in with the Democracy in effecting a change that had became absolutely necessary as a measure of safety. They will do the same thing in this State on the first Tuesday of November. They know that in no other way can they break up the State and local Rings which have not only disgraced the politics of the Commonwealth but have saddled the people with taxes that it is almost or quite impossible for them to pay.

The leaders of the Ring affect to believe that the result of Tuesday's elections have no significance. In this they have less intelligence than the Babylonian tyrant. The hand-writing on the wall needs no Daniel to act as an interpreter. He who runs may read. The Cameron-Mackey Ring has been weighed and found wanting, and on the 3d day of November 325,000 honest Pennsylvanians will join in dragging its members forth from the desecrated temple of the Commonwealth, and casting them out to graze with the beasts of the field.

Already the managers of the Ring are frantic in their appeals for the people to spare them once more, but they will not be spared. Their day has been fixed, and no more respites will be granted. Forgiveness and leniency have only emboldened them to deeds of worse outrage and a tightened halter alone remains as a proper remedy. They may beg for mercy and blubber about "protection," but the people know how they have been robbed by multiplied taxation, by jobs and extravagance that have no parallel in the history of public robbery. They have deceived the people for the last time.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

Address of the Democratic State Central Committee.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS AND CONSERVATIVE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The battle for constitutional government has begun.

The people of Ohio and Indiana have declared their independence of Radical rule.

The victory at the polls in those States on Tuesday last will be as memorable as the contest at Lexington and Concord.

Self government is triumphant over centralization and usurpation, on which the Radical party depends for power. The next Congress will represent the people.

The rights of the white race will demand the respect of the Federal Government.

Ohio and Indiana are sovereign States, and their people, free from the tyranny of Radical power, will maintain the constitutional rights of their sister States.

A large majority of the members of Congress elected in these States are Democrats. Let Pennsylvania follow in the triumphal march to a "restored and undefiled Constitution."

Every Democratic voter in Pennsylvania should now resolve to go to the polls in November and aid in redeeming the State out of the hands of the spoilers.

Farmers, mechanics, laborers, toilers, merchants, business men, the time of your deliverance has come!

Rise up! Gird yourselves for the contest on the 3d of November, and join in the great victory for constitutional government, gold and silver money, honesty in public trusts, economy in public expenses, free, honest and fair elections, revived industry, peace in the land, and prosperity to all its people. I salute you, greeting,

JOHN MILLER, Chairman,
Democratic State Central Committee.
1014 Walnut street, Philad'a, Oct. 15, 1874.

* * *

AN entirely new variety of murderer has been found at Winnipeg, Manitoba. One Joseph Michaud, who was recently hung in that distant settlement for murder, not only confessed his guilt and admitted the justice of his sentence, but totally abstained from the usual threat of meeting the pious members of the community in heaven. As a rule the dying murderer assumes an exasperating air of entire superiority to all the rest of the world in point of saintliness, and also expresses a degree of certainty as to his safe and speedy arrival in heaven that is well calculated to make honest people doubt whether there will be any room reserved for them in the latter locality. Mr. Michaud, however, declined to intrude himself among the angelic hosts, contenting himself with the modest hope that he might be permitted to visit his mother in some remote and unfrequented corner of heaven; and, moreover, confessed that his life "had not been that of a man, and less of a Christian." They clearly grow a better variety of murderers in Manitoba than they do on this side of the border, and the fact is one of which philanthropists should take notice.

News and Political Items.

—Brigham Young's health is reported as very poor, and his life is believed to be of short duration.

—John Williams, colored, died the other day in Providence, R. I., at the age, as reported, of 110 years.

—One of the bridesmaids at a recent Covington (Kentucky) wedding was the grandmother of the bride.

—Baltimore has a woman resident, seventy years old, who made a balloon ascension from that city in 1837.

—A female clerk in a Western postoffice was discharged because she spent the most of her time in reading postal cards.

—Her name is Bridget. The address is Burlington, Vermont, and the sum mentioned is $1,500,000. Aunt deceased.

—A stage containing four men went overboard at the Astoria Ferry, New York, Thursday evening. The men and horses were drowned.

—A man seventy years old, who has not only never ridden in a railroad car, but never in a carriage, is one of the natural curiosities of Potter county.

—A girl named Jane Clark, aged about fourteen years, residing near Washington, recently committed suicide by drowning, it is supposed to hide her pending shame.

—In New Orleans, on Monday, Francis Auffray, colored, stabbed his wife to death with a gimlet-knife, and then killed himself with the same instrument. Cause—jealousy.

—Paris had a marriage the other day of the Tom Thumb and Minnie Warren class, but with more drollery in it. The husband is a dwarf, forty inches in height, and the wife a giantess of six feet six.

—Ex-President Johnson has upon his place at Greenville, Tennessee, two large weeping willows that have grown from sprigs taken by a traveler from the tree that formerly overshadowed the grave of Napoleon at St. Helena.

—Jonas Stetler, of Frederick township, Montgomery county, bled to death on Wednesday last. He was driving a wagon-load of pumpkins through the bars when his leg was caught and pierced by a rail, which severed the main artery.

—In the congressional district composed of the counties of Indiana, Armstrong, Clarion, Jefferson and Forest, with a republican majority of about 1,200, the friends of Harry White are talking of the "possibilities" of his election.

—Mr. G. B. Lamar, the well-known Mississippi secessionist, has demonstrated that he had a heart to care for those whose enslavement he favored, by leaving a hundred thousand dollars for the establishment of an asylum for indigent negroes.

—Three hundred of the inmates of the Soldier's Home at Dayton, Ohio, voted for the Democratic candidate for Congress, because the Republican candidate, who favored the Civil Rights bill, wanted to "degrade them to the level of the negro."

—The Ross case has almost reached its distressing climax in the insanity of Mr. Ross, and now we hear of another kidnapping affair in New Jersey, which is equally as painful. The abductors, however, are known, and the recovery of the child is not improbable.

—Among those from a distance who were at the Fitch-Sherman wedding was Miss Fannie Meiggs, of Lima, who, on account of the great wealth of her father, Henry Meiggs, is not unfrequently called the "heiress of Peru." She will inherit only fourteen millions.

—Miss Mattie Woodson, nineteen years of age, of Vicksburg, has this year planted and made a good crop of cotton, and has already picked and sold a bale at a good price, while three lazy "mokes" on the same place have not ginned a bale. That's the sort of a girl to marry.

—Lord Ripon finds followers in high society. Lady Victoria Kirwan, a sister of the late Marquis of Hastings, has also gone over to Rome. This lady was formerly a maid of honor, and as a girl was a great favorite of the Queen, who had held her as an infant at the baptismal font.

—The Southern Outrage business didn't pay very well in Ohio and Indiana, did it? It begins to look as if the demagogues and dead-beat politicians, who have been living on the hatred engendered by a war which was ended nearly ten years ago, had at last reached the end of their rope.

—Miss Martha Hempstead has just died at Cohanzie, in Waterford, Conn., aged nearly 91. She was a daughter of Mary Bill, of Grafton, whom every school-boy knows as the revolutionary heroine who said to her husband on his way to the war: "John do not get shot in the back!"

—A few persons, who seemed to think that a murderous threat, if emitted by a Sioux Indian, means nothing, have tried it, and found that the most agreeable thing in the world to a Sioux is to take a scalp. Expeditions to the Black Hills, it is not necessary to say, are rather dangerous.

—Hon. William P. Schell was nominated by the Democratic conferees of the district in this State composed of the counties of Bedford, Somerset, and Fulton, for State Senator on Tuesday. Colonel Schell was the Labor-Reform candidate for Governor two years ago, and will make a popular candidate.

—The Ring organs contend that although the expenses of the State Government have more than doubled since the Republican party has had control, that the taxes have been reduced as well as the State debt. Perhaps the proceeds of the sale of the public works might have something to do with the credit side.

—A special dispatch from Dubuque, Iowa, to the New York *World* announces the election of L. L. Ainsworth, in the Third district, by a majority of nineteen. This is the first democrat elected to Congress from Iowa in twenty-two years. There will be more rejoicing over this victory than over greater successes elsewhere.

—In West Virginia the democratic majority is about 8,000 on the congressional vote. The majority of Charles J. Faulkner of the Second district is estimated at 5,000. All three congressional districts are carried by the democrats, a gain of one member, of whom they were defrauded in the present congress. Two years ago, Grant's majority in West Virginia was 2,746.

—In Terre Haute, Ind., on Saturday evening at half past 8 o'clock, Jerry Picard, a well-known citizen, was walking with his wife on North Sixth street, when two men rushed upon them. One held Mrs. Picard while the other shot her husband through the head, the ball entering the right ear. The murderers then ran off. The motive for the act is not known. This occurred in a public part of the city.

—The Outrage Convention, at Chattanooga adjourned yesterday for good, after stuffing itself with tales of carnage, and appointing a committee to prepare outrages for Northern consumption until next December. The Convention was so entirely engaged in its special work that it forgot about Civil-Rights and the Third Term. All the reports go to show that the Convention was an exasperating failure.—Chicago Tribune, 16th.

—Philadelphia will be able to show visitors, in 1876, two of the widest bridges in the world. The Girard avenue bridge is one hundred feet in width, and is used only for foot passengers and carriages. The bridge built for the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, to be put up over Richmond street, at the Richmond coal wharves, has a road of sixty-four feet, and is 205 feet in width. It will carry eighteen tracks. This bridge was recently completed at the Phoenixville Bridge Works, but has not yet been put in operation.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN

OCTOBER, 1874.

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EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS.

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At 50 cents, Empress Cloths, all shades—real bargains.
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Mourning Dress Goods, an unusually large assortment at very low prices.
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Muslins, Calicoes, Domestic Goods, &c., very cheap for Cash.

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GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN, 113 and 115 CLINTON ST., JOHNSTO

—Some of the republican statesmen of Indiana received marks of popular attention by no means complimentary in the last election. Marion county, the home of Senator Morton, St. Joseph, the home of Colfax, and Decatur, the home of Will Cumback, have each given democratic majorities for the first time since the organization of the republican party.

—A Guatamala paper says the victims of the earthquake of September 3d number two hundred. The losses suffered in the Department are estimated at twenty-five thousand dollars. Many dead bodies remained buried under the stream of sand which descended from the Corre Del Pilge, which was three hundred feet deep in some places. The town of Duenuos is entirely ruined, and Alonenago, Celadal, Vieja and Arratillon suffered severely. The Government has ordered supplies of flour from Salvador and California.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger's* obituary columns recently recorded the death, at Media, on October 3, of Mrs. Catharine Reilly, at the advanced age of one hundred and four years and five months. The venerable lady was born near Cootehill, County Caven, Ireland, May 4, 1770. She came to this country in 1840, landing in Philadelphia, and for many years subsequently resided there. She had seven children and twenty-four grandchildren, and belonged to a long-lived family, an aunt having recently died in Ireland at the age of one hundred and eight.

—The funeral of the late Bishop McFarland, of Hartford, Conn., took place on Thursday in that city. A requiem mass was celebrated in St. Patrick's church by Bishop McLaughlin, of Brooklyn, Bishop Hendrickson, of Providence, delivering the funeral discourse. Thirteen Bishops and a large number of priests were present. The funeral procession included the attending Bishops and priests, Sisters from the city convent, all the local Catholic societies, and a great concourse of citizens. The body was interred in a vault in front of St. Joseph's Convent. The Miserere and the Benedictus were chanted at the grave.

—Chairman Errett and candidate Olmsted having falsely stated that the public debt at the close of democratic administration in 1860 was forty millions of dollars, two millions in excess of what it really was, it is now sought to bolster the lie by adding the loan of three millions authorized in 1861 to the debt of 1860. Mr. Errett will not publish this statement in his own newspaper, but procures it to be done in quarters where a convenient falsehood is preferred before an inconvenient fact. But it is hardly fitting that a man should be running for Lieutenant Governor of the State who will so falsify the record and stand to it.

—The Lawrence (Mass.) Sentinel says that a number of months since a Haverhill man desired some accommodation of the Boston & Maine Road, but was refused. This action so provoked him that he determined to get square by some means, and at length, noticing that there was no draw in the railroad bridge near the city, he determined to put the Company to the expense of building one. So he commenced building a schooner of about 200 tons at a point above the bridge, and now, as it is nearly ready to launch, he will soon load it with legitimate freight, sail down to the bridge, and demand passage, which the railroad people must grant him, whether or no.

—The Buffalo *Express* tells a story about a young fellow who was standing on the platform of the Erie depot at Avon, a few days since, when the train came in from Buffalo. When it stopped a young lady raised a car window, looked intently at him a minute, and then came out. Jumping from the car she rushed up to where he stood, threw her arms around his neck, and kissed him. The young man, being a proper young man, and much surprised at such conduct on a strange lady's part, quickly freed himself from her embrace. "What's the matter with you?" he asked. She looked at him very closely, turned sixteen different colors, and apologized. She had mistaken him for a brother whom she had not seen for years, but who had promised to meet her at Avon.

—Taking the conversion of the Marquis of Ripon to the Catholic religion for its theme, the *Unita Cattolica* of Rome compares the progress of Catholicism in Great Britain for the past hundred years. According to the most authentic documents it obtains some results that probably will surprise many. In 1765 there were 60,000 Catholics in England and Scotland; in 1821 they numbered 500,000; in 1842, 2,500,000; in 1845, 3,380,000. There are to-day in England 1,453 Catholic churches, 86 monasteries for men, 268 for women, 1,260 schools, and 1,893 priests. England, Scotland, and Wales are divided into twenty dioceses. Thirty-three members of the House of Lords are Catholics, while thirty-seven sit in the Commons and six in the Queen's Privy Council. In the ranks of the baronets they number seventy-seven.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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[9-11.-2m.]

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, Attorney-at-Law, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the Exchange building, corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Business connected with dispatch.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,
RIDAY, - - - OCT. 23, 1874.

W. L. FOULK,

gent of the Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia Press Association.

[illegible] person in Pittsburgh who is authorized to solicit and receive pay for advertisements to be inserted in the CAMBRIA FREEMAN. [illegible] our lowest advertising rates.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

[illegible] There, and the Other Place.

[illegible] Indiana" will get a hearing next week [illegible] this issue.

[illegible] township, Clearfield county, is [illegible] the possession of a white pig with [illegible]

[illegible] gan fell from the Hollidays- [illegible] near Altoona, on Thursday last [illegible] his right leg severed from his body [illegible] cars passing over it.

[illegible] pigeons would make very indiffer- [illegible] about this time. They are [illegible] "out on a fly."

Mr. Alex. Cover, of Conemaugh township, fell from an apple tree one day last and sustained painful injuries.

[illegible] can be, or at least have been, [illegible] at ten cents per bushel in this vicinity, [illegible] the trees, and "pick 'em" yourself.

[illegible] Indian summer, with its mel- [illegible] sunshine and hazy atmosphere, once [illegible] its fleeting attractions to the out- [illegible]

[illegible] Day Express east struck and in- [illegible] killed an unknown tramp at Loyal- [illegible] Station, near Latrobe, on Tuesday [illegible] last.

[illegible] effort is being made to poison the [illegible] game by getting up a match between two well known nines—quinine and [illegible]

[illegible] man in Conemaugh borough is the [illegible] of a cow which recently became a [illegible] mother within three years after the [illegible] her first calf.

[illegible] Nelson Smith, an old war horse of [illegible] and at one time editor of the [illegible] Echo, is at present on a visit to many old time friends in Southern Cam- [illegible]

Some eighty children and adults were [illegible] by Bishop Domenec, at St. Bar- [illegible] church, Wilmore, at the close of [illegible] Forty Hours' devotion on Wednesday [illegible] last.

"Mine host" of the Crawford House [illegible] three squirrels to death inside [illegible] minutes on Wednesday afternoon [illegible] bagged two other big ones in a [illegible] time thereafter.

An iron bar very inconsiderately fell [illegible] of George Grimsley's feet, at the [illegible] Works, on Saturday last, and [illegible] crushed it out of all semblance to [illegible] proportions.

[illegible] Saylor, of Johnstown, mother-in-law of Mr. C. P. Murray, formerly of this [illegible] fell down a flight of stairs at the [illegible] of that gentleman, in Pittsburgh, [illegible] days ago, and was very severely injured.

[illegible] Louisa Kinkead met with a painful mishap on Tuesday last, the result of [illegible] from or over a chair at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. A. Y. [illegible] in this place, whereby two of her [illegible] were fractured.

With the ready money in your purse [illegible] cannot find a better place for bargains [illegible] at E. J. Mills' cheap cash store, where [illegible] mense stock of elegant goods of all [illegible] have just been opened. No "tick" [illegible], remember, but lots of ticking.

The editorial page of the Johnstown [illegible] is exceedingly foul this week, not [illegible] than seven specimens of the genus rooster [illegible] trotted out by that paper in honor [illegible] glorious victories recently achieved [illegible] Democracy of Ohio, Indiana and [illegible]

[illegible] for Woodward, labor for Latta, [illegible] Temple, manfully strive for Me- [illegible] rally for Reilly, concentrate for [illegible] ticket, and make things red hot [illegible] the desponding radicals, and [illegible] victory on the 3d of November [illegible] as matter of course.

[illegible] the attention of our readers [illegible] advertisement of Mr. J. C. Martin, of [illegible] has for sale a Blandy Steam [illegible] twenty-five horse power) and Saw [illegible] said to be one of the best [illegible] county. Also, a No. 2 Wing [illegible] with spring power.

[illegible] Jefferson, the original "Rip Van [illegible] an actor who has no superior [illegible] particular role, is billed for Johnstown [illegible] Tuesday evening and for Altoona [illegible] evening of next week. It is [illegible] long journey and a dollar at least to [illegible] J. making things "Rip."

[illegible] Peasant Yell is the name of a [illegible] seeker. If he is a radical his [illegible] must be sadly at variance [illegible] this time, judging from the effect [illegible] Indiana elections have had upon [illegible] of that political ilk all over the [illegible] Pleasant yells, forsooth.

[illegible] informed by a reliable gentleman [illegible] McMullin, of Clearfield [illegible] has three Peerless and two Bell [illegible] which weigh 13½ pounds, and an [illegible] Cooper potato which weighs 3¼ [illegible] making in all 16¾ pounds [illegible] How high is dot?

[illegible] E. Singer, of this place, whose [illegible] sauerkraut was imbibed in the [illegible] bought the other day from Mr. [illegible] of Munster township, a head of [illegible] which weighs 19 pounds and 12 [illegible] the latter gentleman says he has [illegible] more fully as hefty on hands.

[illegible] Fisher, of the Cambria House, who [illegible] 130 bushels of Peerless potatoes [illegible] one-eighth of an acre of ground, [illegible] filled to repletion with the [illegible] "murphies" of nearly every va- [illegible] perhaps ever been garnered [illegible] They are well worth look- [illegible]

[illegible] which was voted for at the [illegible] fair, Altoona, netted the [illegible] of $121.80, which leads us to [illegible] the amount realized on the [illegible] and rule, the contest for [illegible] decided this evening, ap- [illegible] near those figures, our [illegible] winning the prize are not worth [illegible] far as we know.

[illegible] of Mr. Charles Buck, of New [illegible] Bedford county, was burned on [illegible] of last week, with all its [illegible] two horses and a couple of [illegible] will not fall short of $3,000. [illegible] discovered about four o'clock in [illegible] and was very likely the work [illegible] There was an insurance [illegible] on the property.

[illegible] meeting will be held at [illegible] on Thursday evening next, Oct. [illegible] which addresses in English and [illegible] will be delivered by competent [illegible] Good music will also be in at- [illegible] and it is confidently hoped that a [illegible] of democrats and others will [illegible] to hear the issues of the campaign [illegible] in their proper light.

[illegible] to the ranks matrimonial [illegible] friend Tom Condon, fore- [illegible] repairs on the E. & C. B. R., [illegible] made happy for life a most [illegible] lady and an accomplished [illegible] in the person of Miss Lizzie [illegible] of Carrolltown. They have our [illegible] for what they both well deserve, [illegible] unalloyed felicity.

[illegible] Lemmon & Murray have just [illegible] another lot of tip-top violins, as [illegible] strings and other musical parapha- [illegible] and as Judge Murray is a [illegible] such matters, those who buy in- [illegible] from the firm above named may [illegible] get good articles. Also, a fine lot [illegible] graph albums and other elegant [illegible] received. Go and see the new [illegible]

[illegible] sorry to see that our worthy [illegible] Mr. Francis Mulvehill, who recent- [illegible] to Ebensburg from [illegible] was stricken by paralysis a few days [illegible] now lying in a critical condition [illegible] in the West Ward. We be- [illegible] the second visitation of the kind [illegible] afflicted Mr. M., but we confidently [illegible] his life will yet be spared for many [illegible] come.

—The Huntingdon *Globe*, a staunch Republican paper, is not only bitterly opposed to the election of Robert B. Beath, radical candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs, whom it styles the "defamer of the female offspring of our dead soldiers," but says very emphatically that no true Republican should vote for Theodore McGowan, the nominee of the same party for State Senator in that district.

—All who have looked in on Myers & Lloyd since their new stock of fall and winter goods have been shelved, unite in saying that a finer assortment or more pleasing variety have never been opened for the inspection of our citizens. Add to this the fact that their prices are down just as low as they can get, and then make up your mind, as you must, that Myers & Lloyd are the right men to buy from.

—On Monday, October 12, 1874, departed this life, in Greenfield township, Blair county, Catharine Leech, aged a little over 108 years. Mrs. Leech, as we learn from the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, was born in 1766, has been a resident of Blair county ever since it was a county, and at the time of her death was probably the oldest person in the State. The mind can scarcely comprehend the wonderful changes that have occurred during the lifetime of this one woman.

—A little girl named Esther Thompson, while crossing the railroad tracks between Eighth and Ninth streets, Altoona, on Tuesday morning last, was struck by a "donkey" engine and knocked down, after which the wheels passed over her head and crushed it to a pulp, of course causing instant death. The little unfortunate being somewhat deaf, failed to hear the alarm whistle which was sounded to warn her of the danger.

—We see by the Johnstown *Democrat* that Jas. J. Murphy, of Star Clothing Hall, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, has received a large invoice of fall and winter clothing of all styles, sizes, textures and qualities, as well as gent's furnishing goods in great profusion. So now is the time and Star Hall the place to obey the scriptural injunction, "Be ye clothed!"—and that too at prices which for cheapness none can excel.

—While Col. Reily, the Democratic nominee for Congress, was returning from Hollidaysburg to Altoona, Saturday evening last, on a "dinkey" engine which had been dispatched from the former place for that purpose, some unknown person fired a shot when the "dinkey" and its passengers were approaching the plank road crossing near Altoona, but if the ball was intended for any on board the engine it fortunately went very wide of the mark.

—The Hollidaysburg *Standard* has been informed that the Sartkells, who were recently arrested in Blair county and taken to Fulton county, where they were convicted of the crime of horse stealing, have prepared a confession, not yet made public, in which they implicate several respectable citizens (farmers and others) of Blair and Bedford counties as members of an organized band of horse thieves, and that certain arrests which will startle the public will ere long be made.

—Robert Williams, engineer of a ballast train on the Pa. R. R., and son of Mr. James Williams, of Johnstown, was caught between the tank and engine on which he was employed, near Greensburg, on Friday last, and literally crushed to death. The accident resulted from a collision with a caboose car attached to a ballast train on the Southwestern R. R., which collision was brought on by turning a switch for the wrong track. His remains were brought home for interment.

—For all that we care, you may fly round and tare every stitch that you wear, but we advise you to spare all trouble and care in seeking elsewhere for those bargains so rare which Hess & Brother, so fair in their dealings, defy the world to equal in the sale of ready made clothing and gent's furnishing goods, of which they have just received a huge stock for fall and winter wear. Go there before buying elsewhere, and see a stock that will make you stare. Nos. 241 and 243 Main street, Johnstown.

—A little daughter of Mr. Martin Morgan, of Hollidaysburg, had the misfortune to get one of her feet fastened in some way while crossing the railroad track at that place, on Thursday of last week, and had it not been for the presence of mind of her mother, who only discovered her dangerous situation just as a train was approaching, her life would have paid the forfeit. As it was, the mother could only hold the body of the child away from the track while the wheels of the passing train tore the flesh off from the knee to the ankle, thus rendering the amputation of the leg unavoidable.

—Theodore Swisher, Patrick Meehan and Bernard McMahon, who were convicted in the Blair county court last week for assault with intent to kill a negro named James Cooper by attempting to throw him from a passenger train on the Pa. R. R., were, on Friday last, sentenced by Judge Dean to pay a fine of $100 each and costs of prosecution and undergo two years and six month's imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.—George Beurrett convicted of robbing Watson's gun store in Altoona, and who since his conviction has confessed the crime, was allotted two years in the same institution.

—Two attaches of Barnum's Hippodrome were married in a balloon at Cincinnati on Monday last, at an altitude of about one mile above Mother Earth. Rev. Jeffries, a gentleman well known in this county, at present a reporter on the Pittsburgh *Leader*, and who on Wednesday last paid a brief visit to our town, was the minister who officiated at this novel wedding in "high" life, and is very enthusiastic in his description of the aerial trip and its delightful sensations and experiences. The newly wedded were afterwards remarried at the Cathedral, Cincinnati, the bride elect being a Catholic.

—While Mr. Gideon Kinports and wife of Cherry Tree, Indiana county, accompanied by Mr. Jesse Bolsinger and wife, of this place, were on their way to the home of the former, on Saturday last, and shortly after they had left Carrolltown, the spring wagon in which they were riding came in contact with a stump or some other obstruction with such force as to throw Mrs. K. out of the wagon and under the wheels, one of which passed over her abdomen and injured her very severely. She was conveyed to the hotel of Mr. Schroth, Carrolltown, where at at last accounts she was lying in a suffering but we believe not dangerous condition.

—Michael Fitzharris, Esq., late of Gallitzin, of which goodly borough he was and still is the Burgess elect, has betaken himself to Reynoldsville, Jefferson county, where he intends to locate as general manager of the Reynoldsville Gas Coal and Coke Company, a corporation in which he is largely interested as a stockholder, and which, we believe, is made up exclusively of citizens of Gallitzin and vicinity. We wish Mike abundant good luck in his new location, and trust that his horn of plenty—not plenty of "horns," mind—may fill up and run over until all his friends in general, and ourself in particular, may be made rich with the "layings."

—On the score of remarkably fine potatoes we have this week to credit Mr. Larry Murphy, of Munster township, with four Monitors aggregating 7¼ pounds, and Mr. Dan. Murray, of Cambria township, with a baker's dozen of real beauties of the Garnett Chili persuasion, ranging from one to two pounds each. We are also under obligations to Mr. John Wherley for a half bushel, more or less, of as good potatoes as ever "peeled an eye," and to our kindest of kind friends, Mr. John Carney, of Munster township, our thanks are due for a whole bag full of the same kind. And last, but not least in the matter of size, our butcher friend, Joe Gutwald, comes to the front with a monster "murphy" weighing two and a half pounds, less half an ounce.

—We invite attention to the advertisement headed "Stop! Agents," and can say that we believe that the inducements there offered are really tangible and worthy of consideration. We are acquainted with both the gentlemen whose names appear as General Agents for the publication referred to—in fact one of them, Mr. Cope, is near akin to the editor of this paper and is well known by many of our readers—and we have no hesitation in saying that any promises they [illegible] can be implicitly relied upon. If any of our [illegible] should be tempted to accept an agency from [illegible] gentlemen we shall be glad to get them to act [illegible] FREEMAN in a like capacity by combining [illegible] the elegant premium in one [illegible] cations and the elegant premium in one grand offer to either new or old subscribers.

—A young man named Edward Jones fell from an apple tree on the farm of his uncle, Mr. Jonathan Jones, in Cambria township, on Saturday last, and brought up on a picket fence about twelve feet beneath, one of the sharp points of which entered his mouth and tore a shocking gash in his left cheek clear up to his eye, besides severing two of the arteries in his face, while another picket entered the under part of his left arm, near the shoulder, severing still another artery and producing a very ugly wound. Dr. Oatman, of this place, was called in and rendered the necessary medical aid, and at this writing the young man is again on his feet, but those who have seen him say that it requires several yards of sticking plaster to keep him together in proper shape.

—Colonel John Reilly, our candidate for Congress, is pushing things vigorously, and the "signs of the times," notwithstanding the great odds against him, give every reason to hope that he will make his "calling and election sure." He was with us for a short time on Monday, and since then has been in Southern Cambria, and to-day (Friday) and for the next two days will be through the northern part of this county.—Next week he will will Bedford and Somerset counties, where it is fair to presume his presence will do as much good as we feel confident it has and is doing in Cambria county. No Democrat worthy of the name will refuse or neglect to vote for Mr. Reilly, and many Republicans—enough we believe to elect him—will lend a helping hand in the good work. Rally for Reilly, Retrenchment and Reform.

—The Æolian Minstrel and Variety Troupe composed of respectable and worthy young mechanics of Altoona, which performed in this place on Saturday evening last, failed to attract a sufficient audience to pay expenses, and this too in face of the fact that we have seen the Court House crowded on several occasions when the entertainment offered was not half so worthy of such an ovation. The music, vocal as well as instrumental furnished by the Æolians was as good as has ever been listened to in this community, and the performances of which there were an abundance, were decidedly rich and extremely funny, and all who were present enjoyed the entire programme until their sides ached with laughter. If this troupe should ever return to our town, as we hope they will, we sincerely trust that our people will make full amends for past derelections.

◆

AN INTERESTING ARRIVAL.—*An Item for the Ladies—A Rare and Genuine Importation.*—Under the above caption the Pittsburgh *Gazette* of the 12th inst. publishes the following: Among the duties of a journalist is that of keeping the ladies posted on all matters which concern their persons and their pockets, and in this connection we must invite their attention to the fine and elegant selection of dry goods and dress goods, for their especial benefit, at the establishment of Messrs. White, Orr & Co., No. 25 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. To attempt a minute description of the rarities and novelties in store at this house would exhaust a volume; let it suffice, then, to particularize an article for which this house has attained a celebrity and reputation second to no other. And we have no hesitancy in saying that you will inspect with pleasure and delight the fine and fresh importation of the "New Imperial Irish" linens as the fineness of texture, beauty of finish, clearness in color, weight and general excellence render this brand of linens admirable in appearance, and serviceable in use. Messrs. White, Orr & Co. are peculiarly fortunate in receiving this importation as we doubt whether any other of such exquisite fineness and beauty can be secured for this market. This firm has also a complete line of Dress Goods in the latest styles, such as heavy Twilled Serges, Heavy Camel's Hair, Cashmere Plaids, Embroidered Polonaises, Cloth Jackets, and Silk, Cashmere and Serge Suits. Richness, elegance and attractiveness are characteristic of the goods at this house.

◆

RENAL AFFECTIONS.—From the very nature of our peculiar system of practice, we have, perhaps, had more experience in the treatment of these affections than usually falls to the lot of any practitioner in the same time. And it is in these affections more than any other that an examination of the urine is required in order to understand the true nature of the disease. All urinary difficulties do not arise from gravel, nor do all gravelly indications arise from affections of the kidneys, and it is by an examination of the *urine alone* that these facts are to be verified many times.

The terrible sufferings, the writhing agonies, the painful difficulties, and the wretched sleeplessness occasioned by affections of the kidneys and urinary organs, make it a matter of study to the humane physician worthy of the noble cause he has espoused.

From close attention and long and patient investigation, we have learned to know the precise nature of all these affections, and have found out exactly the kind of medicines to be used in each. Our remedies in these are adapted to each particular case, and will give relief at once. Try them for yourselves, and verify the fact. Send a vial of urine, and we can send you the necessary medicines.

DRS. OLDSHUE,
No. 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

◆

EXTRAORDINARY PROPOSALS.—After reading this paragraph turn to the great advertisement of Wanamaker & Brown, Oak Hall corner Sixth and Market streets, Philadelphia. Are they not extraordinary proposals? On the face of them would you not think they were a decoy, put out by some slop-shop-and-shoddy-house to catch flies? On the contrary, they emanate from the Largest Clothing House in America; a concern that represents millions of capital, enjoys an array of patrons, is headed by one of the most acute and thorough business men of this age. What Oak Hall promises, Oak Hall can and will perform! Let the reader give an hour to visiting that establishment the next time he visits Philadelphia, with the advertisement furtively hidden in his hat. Let him verify it from millions of facts piled up in those twenty-seven great rooms. Our word for it, Oak Hall will come out square and clean.

◆

DUFF'S COLLEGE.—There is no educational institution in the country whose prosperity is so much a matter of pride to our business men as Duff's Mercantile College. It is one of the old landmarks of Pittsburgh, having been founded when that city was a mere village; and its career in the many years it has been open to the public has been marked by the greatest success, as will be testified by a majority of our wealthiest business men. The system of Book-Keeping taught in the College is well calculated to establish it in public favor, as its author, the founder of the College, was long recognized in commercial and financial circles as the ablest accountant of his day.—*Exchange, of Pittsburgh.*

◆

FREE OF CHARGE.—Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most efficient qualities for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Coughs and Colds are speedily relieved by it and in Croup it acts like magic. Call at R. J. Lloyd's Drug Store and obtain a sample bottle *free of charge*, or a regular size for $1; or at P. M. Wolesiagle & Son's Store, Wilmore. J. R. MORRIS, 113 North 2d St., Phila. [3-13.-1y.]

◆

CHANGE IN THE CABINET.—Now that the President's Long Branch season is over, it is confidently asserted that there will be a change in the cabinet, and that before the first of December. It is known that the President, and all heads of departments have bought largely of tickets for the next Grand Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky, to draw November 30, and they flatter themselves that they will capture one or more of the large prizes, which will make plenty of *change* in the cabinet.

HYMENEAL.

LUTHER—BENDER.—Married, at the Catholic church, Carrolltown, on the 20th inst., by Rev. Amandus Cramer, Mr. THEODORE D. LUTHER and Miss HELENA H. BENDER, both of Carroll township.

MILLER—BENDER.—Married, at the same time and place, by the same, Mr. JOHN C. MILLER and Miss PHILOMENA M. BENDER, both of that locality.

Local Correspondence.

CARROLL TWP., Oct. 19, 1874.

EDITOR FREEMAN—*Dear Sir:* As you did not put in an appearance with other Ebensburg folks at the Adams' picnic, I have deemed it not out of place to let you know that I was there with the rest, which rest consisted of something less than 10,000 people—just how many less I am not prepared to say, but certain I am that all who were there seemed to be about as happy as they make 'em. The string band from St. Augustine furnished excellent music, but dancing was not indulged in to any great extent. Ice was not needed to keep things cool, either, as nature had furnished a full supply the night before, which same had the effect of making the beer so cold that the swallowing of it made a man feel as if he was crawling up the north pole or exploring the island of Spitzbergen in midwinter. The trotting was done by the famous stock owned by Messrs. Weakley, Perry and Callahan, of Chest Springs, and Josh. Dempsey, of Altoona. Splendid animals to travel—all of them. I am confident that either of them could make a mile in 1.30—if they were on the Day Express down grade. No running was done, except running a foot-race.

By the way, Mr. Editor, a noticeable feature in affairs of this kind is the fact that the sporting men of Altoona always manage to have things their own way when they come to Cambria county. They will never make any concessions, not even the paltry distance of ten feet further than they think they can win any given race in. If they desire to preserve their reputations I hope in the future they won't object to running their horses a little beyond the stipulated quarter of a mile. If the wind and bottom of their horses can't stand the extra strain they had better keep them within the confines of the Mountain City.

Our friend Mr. Patrick Lynch, of Chest township, I am told, has, after the usual billing and cooing in such cases made and provided, entered into a matrimonial alliance with Miss Mary Kline, of the same bailiwick. Peace to their ashes!

Tell your subscriber in Prince William county, Va., that I will ship him that wagon if he wants it, he having failed to answer a postal card sent him to that effect.

Not much excitement in political circles here as yet. Our friend Mr. Hopple, I think, is beginning to despair, and no wonder, for he might as well try to throw a 15,000 pound elephant across the Mozambique channel as to hope for his election to the office of Poor House Director in this county on the Republican ticket. A man who tries to sit on two stools at one and the same time is very apt to have his posterior rather unceremoniously introduced to mother earth or some other equally solid substance. And that's about the kind of a *hobble* our friend will find himself in when the votes are counted some two weeks hence.

Mr. John J. Deitrich, of this township, and Mr. Benjamin Williams, of Huntingdon county, met with a painful mishap one day last week, in consequence of the breaking of an axle of a wagon in which they were riding, on the road leading from John Baker's to Mark's Mill, in Clearfield township, both gentlemen being somewhat injured. The supervisor should ride over that road about about once a year and see "how it is himself."

As I have nothing more to say I will "dry up" for the present.

Yours, &c., M.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, in White Township, Cambria County, about the 1st of May last, a black and white spotted Heifer, 2 years old. The owner is requested to appear, prove property, pay charges, and take her away; otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

DAVID HOLLAS.
White Twp., Oct. 23, 1874.-3t.

STOP! AGENTS!!—We have the finest, best, and cheapest ILLUSTRATED PAPER in this country. We give to EVERY subscriber the finest CHROMO ever given with a paper; or, if preferred, a large double MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, 3½x4½ feet. Send at once, or ground will be taken. Our agent last week in Pickaway County, Ohio, made over $125, clear. We pay the LARGEST commissions to agents. Agents wanted in every town and county. Send for circulars and sample copy of paper (free to agents ONLY).

COPE & RODGERS,
Gen'l Agents for PEOPLE'S MONTHLY,
[23-3t.] 725 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE AND SAW MILL.—Twenty-five horse power Blandy Engine and Mill, in good order. Capacity, 10,000 feet per day. Also, for sale, one Stearn's No. 2 WING HEAD BLOCK, with receding spring motion—good as new.

J. C. MARTIN,
Oct. 16.-2t. Portage, Cambria Co., Pa.

Immense Bargains!

20 to 30 Per Cent.
SAVED BY BUYING YOUR
CLOTHING!
Gent's Furnishing Goods,
HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, ETC., ETC.
—ON—
HIGH STREET,
SIGN OF THE
"RED FLAG!"
Store formerly occupied by V. S. BARKER.

☞ The LARGEST STOCK of CLOTHING and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS ever offered to this market. Call, examine, and judge for yourself. ISAAC HART, Agent.
Ebensburg, Oct. 16, 1874.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. I offer for sale my FARM of 135 Acres, (one-half cleared,) situate in Cambria township, 1½ miles south-east of Ebensburg, on which there is erected a 2 STORY LOG DWELLING HOUSE, 22x30 feet, containing six rooms, a LOG BARN, 30x60 feet, a STONE SPRING HOUSE, Smoke House, &c. One-half of the land is well timbered with Hemlock, Beech, Linn Sugar, Maple, and some Cherry. There are 250 large bearing Apple trees and several Plum and Pear trees on the premises, a good Spring of water near the house, and excellent Springs in every field except one. The land is in fine order, and of apples alone I will have over 600 bushels this season. Said Farm will be sold either by itself or in connection with the stock and crops, as the purchaser may desire. Terms fair and title indisputable. Call on me on the farm, or on GEO. W. OATMAN, Ebensburg.

Oct. 3, 1874.-3m. MARTIN SANDERS.

Eagle PLANING MILL.

M. SIMON,
MANUFACTURER OF
Flooring, Weather-Boarding, Shutters,
SASH-DOORS, BRACKETS AND MOULDINGS,
LUMBER of EVERY DESCRIPTION,
SHINGLES and POSTS—Cedar and Locust.
☞ Scroll-Sawing and Re-sawing done to order.
CORNER ROBINSON AND ANDERSON STS.,
[9-18.] ALLEGHENY CITY, PA. [6m.]

SPLENDID TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A very elegant and commodious residence in Ebensburg borough will be sold on reasonable terms. The House is Brick and contains 12 rooms, 8 feet halls and basement wash-house, besides a good cellar divided into two apartments. The Lot is 128x264 feet and is well set with all kinds of fruits and shrubbery. Large Stable, Ice House and three Buildings used as law offices. This property is desirable for a large family, or with very little improvement would make a first class hotel or summer boarding house.

JNO. E. SCANLAN, Agent.
Ebensburg, Aug. 21, 1874.-tf.

NOTICE.—Having, on the 18th of September last, purchased from Thos. Rupe, of Munster township, the following described property, on account of a note held by the undersigned against the said Thomas Rupe, all persons are hereby forbidden to interfere with the same, which has been left in his possession during my pleasure: 1 mare, 2 cows, 1 heifer, 1 calf, 3 hogs, 1 two-horse wagon, 1 spring wagon, 2 sets harness, a lot of hay and corn fodder, 25 bushels potatoes, 60 bushels corn, 1 stove, 2 bedsteads and bedding, and a lot of chairs.

Oct. 16, 1874. WASHINGTON HENRY.

NOTICE is hereby given that I did, on the 7th day of October, 1874, buy at Sheriff's sale the following personal property belonging to John Swires, to wit: 2 horses, 1 buggy and harness, all the liquors and all the household and kitchen furniture and other property of said John Swires in the Elliott House at St. Augustine, Cambria county; which property I purpose leaving with the said John Swires during my pleasure. All parties are hereby notified not to interfere with the above property.

Oct. 16, 1874.-3t. ANTHONY SWIRES.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of GEORGE ELDER, dec'd.

Whereas Letters Testamentary to the estate of GEORGE ELDER, late of Loretto borough, Cambria county, have been issued to the undersigned, this is to notify all persons indebted to said estate that immediate payment is demanded, and those having claims against the same are requested to present their respective accounts to me properly authenticated for settlement.

FRANCIS O'FRIEL, Executor.
Loretto, Oct. 9, 1874.-6t.

A GREAT STRIDE

This Advertisement Copyrighted.

UP AND OVER
Business Customs!

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1874, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

OLD METHODS found to be faulty or objectionable, discarded. A new and vastly advantageous plan hereby adopted!

OAK HALL

Already the Largest Clothing Concern in America, and leading the Trade,

!! STARTS ON A NEW CAREER !!

Thoroughly reorganized on a greatly improved plan.

Silencing Objectors! Assuring Equal Rights to All!
Ruling Out the Possibility of Unfairness! Securing a Scale of Still Lower Prices!
Dropping every feature liable even to Criticism!

GUARANTEEING PURCHASERS AGAINST MIS- TAKES, FITS, REPRESENTATIONS, UNDERSTANDINGS.

DISSATISFACTION with Price or Purchase rendered IMPOSSIBLE!

A PLAN

By which it is hoped to double in the coming year the already immense business of

WANAMAKER AND BROWN

ENORMOUS ESTABLISHMENT,

Making its Annual Sales more than $3,000,000!!!

☞ BY MERITING and SECURING the Patronage of all classes of the Community to a degree never before enjoyed by ANY one House in any department of trade!!! Sure to command itself and be commended

BY ALL THOUGHTFUL FOLK,

Because advantageous alike to both buyer and seller.

Thirteen years of interested and eager observation of different methods of doing business, while establishing and extending the largest clothing trade in the United States, have brought us to the following conclusions: 1st. That a customer has a right to some GUARANTEE that his purchase shall prove exactly as represented. 2d. That *Cash throughout* is the only basis consistent with the very lowest prices, as credit in every case necessitates higher prices to cover losses by bad debts, interest, law suits, hire of collectors, increased number of book-keepers, etc. 3d. That, though justice does not require it, comfort and actual security in dealing are greatly promoted by giving to the purchaser the privilege *not only* of exchange of goods, but of *returning* the same within a given time, and have promptly *paid back the cash in full.* 4th. That all customers buying at the *same time*, should pay *precisely* the *same* price for the *same* quality of goods. 5th. That the interest of customers will be best served by abandoning the practice of paying salesmen a percentage on each sale, as it leads to "hurrying up," and sometimes "over persuading" buyers to take goods with which they are not fully suited. 6th. That as customers generally inquire into the character and quality of articles offered for sale, and may not always be correctly informed, or fully understand the clerks, a Label, made under the authority and guarantee of the firm, bearing a printed description of the name and quality of the goods, should be attached to each article.

Business men thoroughly bent on upright dealing, have been thinking over, working out and experimenting on propositions similar to the above, and here and there is an establishment which has accepted one or another of these conclusions, and ordered their business accordingly—one "Cash," another "One Price," &c.—but [illegible] and confidently relying on the approval and support of an intelligent and discriminating public, we inaugurate what we believe to be the best system in the world, and we now announce **One Price, Cash Payment, Cash Returned, and Full Guarantee,** as the FOUR CARDINAL POINTS by which we shall hereafter steer our craft.

EXPLANATION AND ELABORATION

OF WANAMAKER & BROWN'S NEW PLAN.

1st POINT, "CASH."

Houses doing a credit business *must* provide for losses on bad debts, interest on long-standing accounts, capital locked up, etc. To bear such losses themselves would drive them out of business. Therefore a per cent. is added to the price of each article sold, to cover this leakage, and *Cash Buyers* whether they *know it or not, really pay the bad debts and the interest on the long credits of the other customers!!* Under the *Cash Payment* system one pays only for what *he* gets, and contributes nothing to a "Sinking Fund."

By this *Radical Change* we shall lose some of our customers no doubt, but we will gain ten where we lose one, the advantages being so great to all who can avail themselves of them. So we say

CASH THROUGHOUT.

Bring Money for Clothing, and we will supply it at prices *possible under no other plan.*

2d POINT, "ONE PRICE."

The *fairness* of this feature of our plan all will praise. It is simply treating all alike—exacting nothing from indisposition to bargain or ignorance, and, at the same time, conceding all that shrewdness on the shrewdest customer's part could possibly extort, because the "One Price" which we mark on our goods, shall invariably be

NOT the "First" Price, but the LAST and LOWEST PRICE.
NOT the "TOP" Price, but the VERY BOTTOM PRICE.

In other words, Salesmen or "Headmen," have never been allowed, under ordinary circumstances, to fall below a certain figure! It is at that, or at a lower figure that we now determine to mark our goods, calculating the cost to the exact penny, and fixing the price at the low minimum profit on which business on a large scale can be conducted.

We know that the larger business we aim for and anticipate, will require a large increase in the number of customers, and we shall therefore see to it that the "One Price" is based on the Smallest Profit, calculated to the exact and lowest penny, which will not be difficult to do with universal Cash Payment for the rule. The price will be marked in plain figures and no alteration allowed.

NOTE.—Whenever the exigencies of the season, the state of trade, or the money market may demand, the right is reserved to go through our stock before or after business hours and mark down any lot or lots of goods, changing the figures on all the labels so that the new rates are the same to all, and all buy alike at the mark down prices.

WANAMAKER & BROWN WILL NEVER HOLD THEIR GOODS.

3d POINT, "Full Guarantee."

A printed Guarantee, bearing the signature of our firm, will accompany each garment as a Warrantee. This binds us in every sense, and will be honored as quickly as a good draft of the Government of the United States. This is a sample of the Full Guarantee, and tells its own story:

GUARANTEE:

We hereby guarantee

1st. *That the prices of our goods shall be as low as the same quality of material and manufacture are sold anywhere in the United States.*
2d. *That the prices are precisely the same to everybody for same quality, on same day of purchase.*
3d. *That the quality of goods is as represented on printed labels.*
4th. *That the full amount of cash paid will be refunded, if customers find the articles unsatisfactory, and return them unworn and uninjured within 10 days of date of purchase.*

[*Signed,*] *WANAMAKER & BROWN,*
OAK HALL,
Sixth and Market Streets, Phila.

DATE,..............................

4th POINT, "Cash Returned."

This is simply a concession on our part to our customers, to secure them full confidence in dealing for goods *they know very little about,* and we thus prevent any occasion for dissatisfaction from any and every cause whatsoever. If the garment is not exactly what you thought, if your taste changes, if the "home folks" prefer another color or another shape, if you find you can buy the same material and style elsewhere for less money, if you conclude you don't need it after you get home, if the season changes suddenly and you wish you had not bought it, *bring it back* unworn and uninjured, and the full amount of money you paid will be returned on the spot. What more can we do for our customers than this, when we make our clothing so that they can draw the money value with it equally as well as with a check on the bank?

THE ADVANTAGES

incident to a system having for its cardinal points those which we have now explained, are simply innumerable. Saving of time and temper, perfect security, absence of all huckstering, &c., &c., &c., &c. But above all this

IT MAKES CLOTHING CHEAP.

! !

Sinking the prices several degrees below what they have been heretofore, or could possibly be under the old system.

By dispensing with certain clerks no longer needed, it reduces "Store Expenses."
By enforcing CASH Payments, the bad debts are avoided.
By putting plenty of ready money in hand, it enables us to buy goods at figures that credit men know nothing about.
By increase of sales, a smaller profit on each article is sufficient

All of these "*By-Ways*" lead direct to

CHEAPNESS,

and this without lowering the quality or style of our Celebrated make of Men's and Boys' Clothing.

SOME OTHER THINGS

Wherein our plan differs from others:

(a) It combines all the good points which exist, separately, or in partial combinations, and it adds some new and important features.
(b) It gives such a guarantee as no house in the world, to our knowledge, ever ventured to give as a rule.
(c) It makes our goods equivalent to checks on a bank, whenever they are presented unworn or uninjured.
(d) It has the great advantage of an immense business already established, to sustain the "New Constitution," and under no other circumstances could so many radical concessions to customers be made.

We have for years been working *towards* the present point, and though naturally falling into the current methods of trade, we observed and noted the defects of the old systems, and have been carefully weighing for a long time these newer plans, and preparing for this

ENTIRE CHANGE OF BASE

We now, *swing clear of all combinations or customs, and burn the bridges behind us.*

Investigation is asked into all we have here put forth.

Staking the hard-earned and fought-for reputation of our house (of which we confess we are proud) on the faithful and exact fulfilment of all the promises and conditions herein laid down.

On this new, and in many respects Original Plan, we launch the Oak Hall Craft on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3d, 1874,

bound for the Fall Trade, and by all our experience in trade, and all our knowledge of human nature, we are led to anticipate that *Marvellous and Unprecedented Increase of Business for which we are well prepared.* Our warehouses, comprising 27 spacious rooms, are stocked to the full—our home mills have been turning out large quantities of goods to us that are now in store, and Foreign fabrics by the ship load are now on our counters. Our workmen have been a small army, and as diligent and skillful as they are numerous. With the improvement already noted, there are also new styles, new cuts and more careful finishing. Everything possible has been done to meet and gratify the rush, and now LET IT BEGIN.

OAK HALL. (THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.) *S. E. Cor. 6th and Market Sts., Philadelphia.* **WANAMAKER & BROWN**

GENERAL ITEMS.

Albany girls kiss by note.

Club life—A base-ballist's.

Boneless corsets are a new idea.

Ugly women move to Rochester.

Vassar graduates scorn matrimony.

A castle in the air—"Castle Thunder."

Hush money—The price of a cradle.

Words that burn—Rejected communications.

Really beautiful ladies seldom wear thick veils.

Why will a yellow-haired girl wear a blue dress?

A pair of drawers—A brace of mosquitoes.

Birch-bark—The cry of a whipped schoolboy.

Market men always weigh fish with their scales.

The cause of woman suffrage—Scarcity of husbands.

Silver sardine boxes are now given to bridal couples.

The vegetable that young ladies love is, to-match-oh!

When is love deformed?—When it is all on one side.

Powdered meerschaum is now used by ladies as a cosmetic.

Daughters are often sun struck, but they never die of it.

Bored, yet happy—A girl with her first pair of ear-rings.

All the September fashions tend to "lengthwise designs."

They are not flirting so much as usual this year at the seaside.

Wanted for chemical purposes—A "lady dissolved in tears."

Saratoga hasn't developed any special fashionable gait this year.

A cheese-eating contest is the latest social ripple in Jersey City.

The Springfield, Mass., ladies are all having their hair cut short.

Diamonds are not buried so deep in their setting as they used to be.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* prints a list of "Our Pretty Colored Girls."

Macon, Ga., girls make ornamental baskets of cow's horn shavings.

Who is the largest man? The lover; he is a man of tremendous sighs.

A child is often the hyphen connecting the uncongenial husband and wife.

Corns always travel on foot. That's why they're so healthy, probably.

A friend wishes to know which one of a man's ears is the private ear.

The summer resort postmasters are asphyxiated by perfumed love letters.

They don't consider three toilettes a day indispensable at Saratoga any more.

The sweetest thing in hats is young ladies' heads, says the New Orleans *Picayune*.

A baby was born last week with one leg in Chicago. Where was the other leg?

Colored silk hose are now much relied upon by girls seeking rich husbands.

A tall lady at a popular watering place is spoken of as a Long Branch woman.

The Rochester *Express* notes "the growing selfishness and insolence of women."

Miss Kellogg is said to be one of the most correctly dressed young ladies in America.

"Was William Penn's pocket-handkerchief the original Penn wiper?" Who nose?

I am about to confer the degree of A B., A Bore upon one of my numerous acquaintances.

"Boys will be boys;" but girls will not be "girls"—any longer than they can't help it.

"Watering place guides tell the same old lies this year." I believe they tell bigger ones.

A Louisville woman tried suicide four times in one day, but was baulked every time.

Notwithstanding the wet season there is an increased animation in the dry goods trade.

A Long Branch lady with ten small children attracted considerable 'tention there.

A Cuban lady at Saratoga wears a necklace of American $20 gold pieces, valued at $500.

A veil is the lady's protection from the too earnest gaze of the sun of heaven and the sons of man.

An establishment for mending socks has been opened in New York. This is comfort for bachelors.

Why is a beautiful lady's foot like a romantic tale of olden times? Because it is an interesting leg-end.

The archbishop of Westminster, England, has forbidden female singers in the churches of his archdiocese.

The fashion notes say "mourning veils are worn very long now." Perhaps about six months for a husband.

A correspondent, "Squibb," is informed that the novel "Stand and Wait," was not written by a hotel servitor.

It makes a big difference when a lady faints away whether you bathe her temples with camphor or molasses.

The manner of eating green corn is the great test of gentility at Saratoga. The surveillance becomes a-gnawing.

Ladies at the summer resorts only wear their bonnets on Sunday when they go to church. At other times the hat is worn.

A Boston court has decided that if a woman lends money to her husband she cannot get it back. The decision will not be new to many wives.

A wealthy English woman, whose passion is small feet, offers to marry the man who is over five feet tall and can wear her shoe, number three's.

To write a good love letter, you ought to begin without knowing what you mean to say, and to finish without knowing what you have written.

A Burr Oak young lady entered a drug store lately, and wanted to see the papers for a week back, and the intelligent clerk showed her a roll of sticking plaster.

SEVERAL months ago a little boy named Seger became interested in the children of the Howard Mission, and determined to do what he could for them. It is not much, apparently, a boy of seven years can accomplish in this direction, but he went to work with a will, saved the pennies given him, ran of errands, and picked up bits of iron and sold them. On Saturday he opened his treasure box, and found therein two dollars and eighty-three cents, with which he bought a broken lock pistol, and has twenty-eight cents left. So much for perseverance.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

FRANK W. HAY

Manufacturer,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet-Iron WARES,

AND DEALER IN

HEATING PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

W. D. M'CLELLAND.........JOHN HANNAN.

M'CLELLAND & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Fancy and Plain

FURNITURE!

AND CHAIRS.

We keep constantly on hand in great variety a full line of elegant

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,

IN STYLES AND AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL CUSTOMERS

Having the most skillful workmen in the city, we are prepared to fill all orders for

OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

IN PIECES OR SUITS,

At PRICES Below

Either Eastern or Western Manufacturers.

Wareroom, No. 81 FRANKLIN Street,

NEARLY OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE,

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Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

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Parke's Marble Works

139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and execution of work.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try us.

Oct. 24,-m.* JOHN PARKE.

LOGAN'S MARBLE WORKS!

131 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

JOHN W. LOGAN, - Proprietor.

MONUMENTS, HEAD AND TOMB STONES, COUNTER AND CABINET SLABS, AND TELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Perfect satisfaction in work, design and price guaranteed.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. [Johnstown, Nov. 11, '71.-tf.]

BUY BOROUGH BONDS!—The Borough of Ebensburg offers WATER BONDS for sale, bearing six per cent. interest. An excellent opportunity for safe and profitable investment. For further particulars call on

F. A. SHOEMAKER, Treasurer.

Ebensburg, Oct. 3, 1874.-tf.

General Election PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections, and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, HERMAN BAUMER, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the County aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in said County of Cambria on the THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1874, (the same being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November,) at which time State and County officers will be elected as follows:

TWO PERSONS for the offices of Judges of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the counties of Blair, Bedford and Somerset, for the office of Representative in the Congress of the United States.

TWO PERSONS for the offices of Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Prothonotary of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of District Attorney of Cambria county.

TWO PERSONS for the offices of County Commissioners of Cambria county, to serve for the term of one year each.

ONE PERSON for the office of Poor House Director of Cambria county.

TWO PERSONS for the offices of Auditors of Cambria county, to serve one year.

ONE PERSON for the office of County Surveyor of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Coroner of Cambria county.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several Wards, Boroughs, Districts and Townships within the County of Cambria are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Allegheny, to meet at Brady's School House, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Adams, to meet at the School House at Moses Kring's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Barr, to meet at School House No. 11, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Abram Makin, dec'd, in the village of Belsano.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Cambria, to meet at School House No. 3, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Carroll, to meet at School House in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Carrolltown, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Chest, to meet at School House No. 3, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Clearfield, to meet at School House No. 3, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Conemaugh, to meet at the School House at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Conemaugh, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the house of Peter Maltzie, in said First Ward; Second Ward, at the house of John Swartzman, in said Second Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Coopersdale, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Croyle, to meet at the School House in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Daniel Confer, dec'd, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows: East Ward, to meet in the Court Room, in said ward; West Ward, in Grand Jury Room, in East ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Franklin, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Gallitzin, to meet at School House No. 3, (Tunnel Hill,) in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Gallitzin, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Rager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First Ward, at Public School Room No. 3, in said ward; Second Ward, at the office of Jos. S. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said ward; Third Ward, at the house of John Brady, on Franklin street, in said ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of John Treitz, in said Ward; Fifth Ward, at the Kernville School House, in said ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown Pottery, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Loretto, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Aug. Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Millville, to meet at the Franklin House, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Prospect, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Geis, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Summerhill, to meet at the School House in the Borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Summitville, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Taylor, to meet at the School House near Wm. Headrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Woodvale, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Washington, to meet at the School House at the Foot of Plane No. 4, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of White, to meet at the house of John Beers, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Yoder, to meet as follows: First Division, at the house of Henry Frazier, in said township; Second Division, at Beam's School House, in said township.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

is hereby directed to Article VIIIth of the New Constitution, certain sections whereof read as follows:

SEC. 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second—He shall have resided in the State one year, (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months,) immediately preceding the election.

Third—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth—If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or County tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause his name to be written thereon and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 6. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give, or promise or offer to give, to an elector, any money, reward, or other valuable consideration, for his vote at any election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election; and any elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or wilful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth, and any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 13. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military, of this State or the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board of any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or Judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held any office, or appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or county, or of any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace and aldermen, notaries public and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices, below the grade of city or county officers, as shall be designated by law.

And also to the following acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

Act of January 30th, 1874.—SEC. 5. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, a. m., and close at seven o'clock p. m.

SEC. 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of an election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

The said Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1816, provides as follows, to wit:

That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 3d, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of the district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified electors of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

The Act of 30th January, 1874, further provides as follows:

SEC. 3. At the opening of the polls at all elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to designate one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have in custody the registry of voters, and to make the entries thereon required by law; and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

SEC. 9. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall have been received, and the number recorded by the clerks on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector from whom received. And any voter voting two or more tickets, the several tickets so voted shall each be numbered with the number corresponding with the number to the name of the voter. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket or cause the same to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed to by election officers, they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, clerks, and overseers of any election held under this Act, shall, before entering upon their duties, be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judges shall be sworn by the minority inspector, and in case there be no minority inspector, then by a justice of the peace or alderman, and the inspectors, overseers and clerks shall be sworn by the judge. Certificates of such swearing or affirming shall be duly made out and signed by the officers so sworn, and attested by the officer who administered the oath. If any judge or minority inspector refuses or fails to swear the officers of election in the manner required by this Act, or if any officer of election shall act without being first duly sworn, or if any officer of election shall sign the form of oath without being duly sworn, or if any judge or minority inspector shall certify that any officer was sworn when he was not, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, the officer or officers so offending shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 10. On the day of election any person whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who claims the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election, which witness shall be sworn or affirmed and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter, and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating, to the best of his knowledge and belief, when and where he was born; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month, and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or, if formerly a qualified elector or a native born citizen thereof, and has removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has, if twenty two years of age or upwards, paid a State or county tax within two years which was assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. The said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when and where and to whom paid, and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he has never received any; and if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination. But if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or, if born elsewhere, shall state the fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and shall further state in his affidavit, that he is, at the time of making the affidavit, of the age of twenty-one and under twenty-two years; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month, and has resided in the State one year, or, if a native born citizen of the State and removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, and in the election district immediately two months preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes. The said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of such witnesses to their residence, shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination as other election papers are. If the election officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualifications of a voter he shall be permitted to vote, and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" when he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks in each case, respectively, on the lists of persons voting at such election.

SEC. 11. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted upon by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for five years consecutively a voter in the district where he offers to vote; and on the vote of such a person being received, the election officers are to write or stamp the word "voted" on his certificate with the day, month and year, and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate except where sons are entitled to vote, because of the naturalization of their father, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the Court; but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year. The like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

SEC. 12. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 13. As soon as the polls shall close the officers of election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified by overseers, if any, or, if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not signing or certifying them. The vote, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted up on the door of the election house for the information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in presence of the officers, and one envelope, with the unsealed return sheet, given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally-paper, and oaths of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector. All judges living within twelve miles of the prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles if their residence be in a town, village or city upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall, before two o'clock post meridian of the day after the election, and all other judges shall, before twelve o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver said return, together with the return sheet, to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county, which said return sheet shall be filed, and the day and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the prothonotary for public inspection. At twelve o'clock on the said second day following any election, the prothonotary of the court of common pleas shall present the said returns to the said court. In counties where there is no resident president judge, the associate judges shall perform the duties imposed upon the court of common pleas, which shall convene for that purpose; the returns presented by the prothonotary shall be opened by said court and computed by such of its officers and such sworn assistants as the court shall appoint, in the presence of the judge or judges of said court, and the returns certified and certificates of election issued under the seal of the court as is now required to be done by return judges; and the vote as so computed and certified, shall be made a matter of record in said court. The sessions of the said court shall be open to the public. And in case the return of any election district shall be missing when the returns are presented, or in case of complaint of a qualified elector under oath, charging palpable fraud or mistake, and particularly specifying the alleged fraud or mistake, or where fraud or mistake is apparent on the return, the court shall examine the return, and if in the judgment of the court it shall be necessary to a just return, said court shall issue summary process against the election officers and overseers, if any, of the election district complained of, to bring them forthwith into court, with all the election papers in their possession; and if palpable mistake or fraud shall be discovered, it shall, upon such hearing as may be deemed necessary to enlighten the court, be corrected by the court, and so certified; but all allegations of palpable fraud or mistake shall be decided by said court within three days after the returns are brought into court for computation; and the said inquiry shall be directed only to palpable fraud or mistake, and shall not be deemed a judicial adjudication to conclude any contest now or hereafter to be provided by law; and the other of said triplicate returns shall be placed in the box and sealed up with the ballots. Nothing in this act shall require the returns of election of township or borough officers to be made to the court as directed in this section; but all returns of the election of township and borough officers shall be enclosed in a sealed cover, directed to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the proper county, and shall, by some one of them, be delivered into his office within three days after every such election and filed therein. In counties where there are three or more judges of said court learned in the law, at least two judges shall sit to compute and certify returns, unless unavoidably prevented. If any of the said judges shall himself be a candidate for any office at any election, he shall not sit with the court, or act in counting the returns of such election, and in such cases the other judges, if any, shall act; and if in any county there shall be no judge qualified to hold the said court, under the provisions of this act, present and able to act, then, and in every such case, the register of wills, the sheriff and the county commissioners of the proper county shall be and constitute a board who, or a majority of whom, shall have and exercise all the duties vested in, or required to be performed by, the court of common pleas of such county, by and under the provisions of this section; but none of the said officers shall act as a member of such board when himself a candidate for any office at the election, the returns of which the said board is required to count under the provisions of this section. * * * * * When two or more counties are connected for the election of any officer, the courts of such counties shall each appoint a return judge to meet at such time and place, as required by law, to compute and certify the vote of such district. All officers provided for by this act shall be compensated as like officers are paid by existing laws. Whenever a place has been or shall be provided by the authorities of any city, county, township or borough, for the safe keeping of the ballot-boxes, the judge and minority inspector shall, after the election shall be finished, and the ballot-box or boxes containing the tickets, list of voters and other papers, have been securely bound with tape and sealed, and the signatures of the judge and inspector affixed thereto, forthwith deliver the same, together with the remaining boxes, to the mayor and recorder of such city, or in counties, townships or boroughs, to such person or persons as the court of common pleas of the proper county may designate, at the place provided, as aforesaid, who shall then deposit the said boxes and keep the same to answer the call of any court or tribunal authorized to try the merits of such election. Whenever the election officers of any election district shall require the election boxes of such district, to hold any election which, by law, they are or shall be required to hold, they shall keep the same secure in their custody without opening, until the [illegible] of such election, and until they shall [illegible] sworn or affirmed [illegible]

SEC. [illegible] any person [illegible] who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall wilfully assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall wilfully refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both at the discretion of the Court, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, destroy, or deface any list of voters made out as directed by this Act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court; and if any person shall, by violence or intimidation, drive from the polls, any person or persons appointed by the Court to act as overseers of an election, or in any way wilfully prevent said overseers from performing the duties enjoined upon them by this Act, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court. Any person who shall, on the day of any election, visit a polling place in any election district at which he is not entitled to vote, and shall use any intimidation or violence for the purpose of preventing any officer of election from performing the duties required of him by law, or for the purpose of preventing any qualified voter of such district exercising his right to vote, or from exercising his right to challenge any person offering to vote, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court. Any clerk, overseer, or election officer, who shall disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

The inspectors, judge and clerks required by law to hold township and general elections shall take and subscribe the several oaths and affirmation, required by the 19th, 20th and 21st sections of the Act of 2d of July, 1839, "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," which oaths or affirmations are prepared and administered as described in the 18th and 22d sections of said Act, and in addition to the power conferred by the 18th section of said Act, the judge or either of the inspectors shall have power to administer the oaths prescribed by said Act to any clerk of a general, special or township election.

THE MODE OF VOTING.

The attention of all qualified voters is directed to the following Act of Assembly regulating the mode of voting in this commonwealth:

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

An Act regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of this commonwealth approved March 30th, 1866.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the qualified voters of the several counties of this commonwealth, at the general township, borough or special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and be labelled outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all County officers voted for, and be labelled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough"; and each class shall be deposited in a separate ballot-box.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, on the 31st day of March, 1870, passed an Act entitled "An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," the first and second Sections of said Act are as follows:

FIRST AND SECOND SECTIONS OF ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 31, 1870.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That all citizens of the United States who are or shall otherwise be entitled to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, District, County, City, Parish, Township, School District, Municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or law persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

GIVEN under my hand, at my office in Ebensburg, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-eighth.

HERMAN BAUMER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 1, 1874.-3t.

G. C. K. ZAHM,

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND ALL OTHER GOODS USUALLY KEPT IN A COUNTRY STORE.

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Store on South Side of Main Street, Ebensburg, Pa.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE OVER!

AS WE ALL KNOW, BUT THE

PRICES

At E. J. MILLS'

CHEAP CASH STORE,

Are not over, but rather under, those of any other dealer in

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Hats and Caps,

Boots, Shoes, Notions,

GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, &C.,

In this "Neck o' Timber."

A complete and elegant assortment of new goods now in store will positively be sold at the closest margin. Country produce at the highest market prices taken for all goods. Full satisfaction guaranteed to all buyers. Store on High street, near Centre street.

E. J. MILLS.

Ebensburg, Jan. 16, 1874.-tf.

A CARD.

EBENSBURG WOOLEN FACTORY

As interested parties have been reporting in the northern part of this county that our rates for manufacturing Woolen Goods, &c., are much higher than they are elsewhere, we deem it our duty to correct this misapprehension and for the information of the public to publish the following

LIST OF PRICES.

Blankets	$3.50 per pair.
Flannels	30 and 35 cts. per yard.
Cassimeres	50 cts. per yard.
Sattinetts	50 cts. per yard.
Carding and Spinning	20 cts. per lb.
Carding	7 "

T. M. JONES & SONS,

July 10, 1874.-tf. Ebensburg Woolen Factory.

CRAWFORD HOUSE,

EBENSBURG, PA.

John Fitzharris, - Proprietor.

Having recently purchased the above well known and popular hotel, the proprietor [illegible] public that he is fully prepared to accommodate [illegible] favor him with their patronage. [illegible] The table will be supplied with the best the market affords will be served [illegible] The bar will be kept supplied with the choicest liquors, [illegible] No effort will be spared to render guests comfortable [illegible] proper attention to business and moderate scale of prices the proprietor hopes to win his way to public favor. (May 2, 1873.-tf.)

LLOYD & CO., BANKERS, EBENSBURG, PA.

Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States, and a general Banking business transacted.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,

BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.

Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposit, payable on demand without interest, or on time with interest at fair rates.

M. J. BUCK, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

CARROLLTOWN, PA.

Office in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made at the residence of John Buck, Esq. [April 4, 1873.-tf.]

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Office on High street, nearly opposite Blair's Hotel. Residence, Town Hall, Julian street. [4-4.-tf.]

F. A. SHOEMAKER. ....WM. H. SECHLER.

SHOEMAKER & SECHLER,

Attorneys-at-Law,

[9-18.] EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA. [tf.

J. GALLITZIN LAKE,

Attorney-at-Law,

Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa.

M. READE, Attorney-at-Law,

Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [aug.2,'7?.]

AGRICULTURAL.

A CHEAP WAY TO MAKE GRAIN CAPS.— Grain caps, which are often called [illegible] consist of square pieces of cloth of some sort, to be spread over caps of hay or shocks of grain to shed the rain during showers. In wet and lowery weather caps, by shielding hay or grain from damage by exposure to storms, will often save more than their cash value. The most [illegible] ing tillers of the soil, who are anxious to secure their crops in an excellent [illegible] appreciate the value of caps, as they only keep hay or grain dry during a long rain, thus saving them from [illegible] but all the labor of spreading out the hay or grain, and turning [illegible] the shower has passed. The principal reason for not [illegible] large number of caps is their [illegible] when purchased ready for [illegible] managing economically one can [illegible] supply at a comparatively cheap rate. A few days since the writer went to several places in New York city where army blankets, sheets, and pieces of tents [illegible] Hundreds of pairs of tents about five [illegible] square, which were just the articles for grain caps, were offered for sale at seventy-five to sixty-five cents each. But many were badly torn and many others were rotten with mildew. The cost was so much that it would cost more to mend the [illegible] and bullet-holes than the labor of making new ones. Hence, a piece of good muslin [illegible] five feet in width was purchased, cut [illegible] pieces five feet square, each corner turned down about three inches, and the raw edges hemmed on a sewing machine. Near each corner the cloth was stitched about an inch square, then a hole was cut through the centre of each stitching, in the form of a cross (thus +), by which a button hole made at every corner for receiving the wooden pins that hold the caps on the tops of hay or shocks of grain. The wide muslin cost twenty-three and a half cents per yard. About one and a half yards were required for each cap. A boy made the caps with a sewing machine at the rate of six caps per hour, making the cash expense about twenty-eight cents each for new caps of strong, unbleached muslin. These were dipped in thin coal tar, then wrung out as dry as could be, and were spread out [illegible] few days, when they were ready for use. Some wide bed ticking of [illegible] than the muslin was found at a large wholesale store, which made much better caps, at an expense of a few cents more per cap. Wide bed ticking or wide muslin may be obtained in almost any city. [illegible] a light dressing of coal tar, [illegible] shed the water during any [illegible] caps will not be stiff like [illegible] render cloth tender and [illegible] coal tar seems to increase its [illegible] wooden pins each about eighteen [illegible] length, are required to hold [illegible] cap of hay. Such pins would be [illegible] they were turned about half an inch [illegible] slender, pointed at one end with a [illegible] the other end. But we split out [illegible] pieces of timber about one inch square [illegible] them into the pins to the desired form [illegible] a round knob at one end. These [illegible] purpose, costing about one [illegible] each. At a chair factory one could procure a supply of pins for caps at [illegible] a cent each. When the caps are put on [illegible] hay or grain, a bundle of them is [illegible] wheelbarrow with a basketful of [illegible] on pins; when a cap is placed on [illegible] grain or a cap of hay, whereon [illegible] one at a corner diagonally [illegible] one other, draw the cap down [illegible] thrust a pin through the holes [illegible] corners of the cap. Such caps [illegible] grain dry and bright, and prevent [illegible] from bleaching, so that the [illegible] taken to the barn or stack soon after [illegible] shower. If no caps were employed [illegible] dreds of sheaves get so thoroughly [illegible] with water that the hands must [illegible] and the grain spread out to dry. [illegible] are not only used to protect hay [illegible] ley, and wheat, but they are [illegible] stalks in the fall. For this latter [illegible] caps will be found of great value [illegible] keep the leaves and husks of the stalks [illegible] clean, and bright, thus saving a large [illegible] tity of the best of fodder. Even [illegible] little one-horse farm caps have a [illegible] amount of hard labor, and save more [illegible] their cash value in the quantity of hay [illegible] grain every season.

SUCCESSIVE CROPS OF BARLEY.—Mes[illegible] Lawes and Gilbert, of Rothamsted Engl[illegible] gives as the result of experiments [illegible] growth of barley on the same land [illegible] twenty years in succession the follo[illegible] facts:

When the same crop is grown [illegible] tively on the same ground for a [illegible] years, mineral manures alone fail to [illegible] the plant to obtain sufficient nitrog[illegible] carbon to yield even a fair crop; [illegible] genous manures alone increase it [illegible] siderably; but that the largest crops [illegible] tained when nitrogenous and mineral [illegible] are applied together. In case of [illegible] these combined manures gave for twenty years in succession, on the same [illegible] more of both corn and straw than [illegible] average barley crop of the country [illegible] under a system of rotation of crops [illegible] average weight per bushel of [illegible] three and fifty-four pounds.

PROTECTING SHEEP AGAINST [illegible] well-known English sporting paper, *Land and Water*, copies a letter from one of its leading correspondents, in which he recommends the attachment of [illegible] putting [illegible] on sheep to protect them from the [illegible] customed attacks of animals known as [illegible] and greatly approves of the sugge[illegible] The editor also states that the plan [illegible] recommended is in extensive use in [illegible] parts of Scotland and England, and [illegible] is pronounced as successful. [illegible] protecting sheep should be [illegible] tried in this country than it generally [illegible] where the destruction of sheep by dogs [illegible] many thousands of dollars annually [illegible] farmers.

A boy being asked the meaning of [illegible] word amateur, said, "It was a man [illegible] slipped up, and wasn't jawed for it."